HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL XV NO. 60— BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 11 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
12 Mar.	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK ‡†		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7,952
26	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN×;		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,903
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10 940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16 504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 585

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £63 & £56

—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
15th March	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
20th ,,	KIDDERPORE ..	For China & Japan
21st ,,	TASMANIAM. ..	For Japan.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia.
12th April	RYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
@Awa Maru	6028	28 Feb.	13 Mar.
Seiyo Maru	6550	10 Mar.	22 ,,
Hyeisan Maru	4614	15 ,,	26 ,,
xTokushima M.	5976	18 ,,	23 ,,
Hankow Maru	4104	23 ,,	6 Apr.
Moji Maru	3757	23 ,,	6 ,,
Sado Maru	5898	28 ,,	11 ,,

x For Karachi
@ Calls at Colombo.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Koryu Maru	9th Feb. 1927	18th Feb. 1927
Manshu Maru	17th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
Celebes Maru	20th ,, ,,	3rd March ,,
*Borneo Maru	25th ,, ,,	11th ,, ,,
Indo Maru	10th Mar. ,,	18th ,, ,,
Shiraha Maru	15th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,
Heinan Maru	14 ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
Shinnoh Maru	25th ,, ,,	5th April ,,

*Calls at Colombo.

For Particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 358.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
11th Mar.	CHAKLA ..	Basreh via Karachi	
11th ,,	MANDALA ..	Karachi Direct,	
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.	
16th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.	
16th ,,	WARINA* ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	

*Cargo Steamer. Does not carry Passengers

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22967.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF	Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000	IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000 £ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F 43,777,341 £ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. BOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds abou Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 20, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A Young Hindu girl as companion. Lodging, boarding free. State age, qualifications, and salary to S. BENICHAND RAIS, Banda U. P.

A. R100

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST CLERK, Good speed and handwriting essential. Salary Rs. 65/ Apply Box 1936 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 28271

A

WANTED—AGENTS for Horn, Nut, Pearl and Metal Buttons, Pearl Safety-pins, Hair-pins, etc. S. CHANDA BROS. & CO., Bansibazar, Dacca.

R102

LEARN—Touch Typewriting Free. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.

A R88

WANTED—5 CLERKS for Forest Department, Stationmasters, Numbertakers, Goods Clerks for Railways. Apply with two annas stamp to Box No. 1935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R115

REQUIRED—A good sound MECHANICAL ENGINEER, one accustomed to Boilers, steam pumps and crude oil engines. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A 28249

WANTED—THREE NUMBERTAKERS, Two TRAINCLERKS, four PARCEL-CLERK, for Railway and 7 CLERKS for other Departments. Apply with two annas stamp to MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, DELHI.

A R114

WANTED—A TYPIST on piece work for preparation of Index Cards from Files Typing Covers, Addressing Circular Letters, Mailing and Entering Results on Cards. Rs. 25 per thousand. Apply personally to DAWAR H. KAZI & CO., Gresham Building, 45, Esplanade Road.

A 28270

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LARGE STRUCTURAL FIRM in Bombay requires STRUCTURAL MISTRIES Applicants must be able to read drawings and have had previous shop experience in manufacture of structural work such as Sheds, Buildings, and Bridges. Apply to Box No. 1226 "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

28248

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal. Experienced and qualified as M. D. Edin: or Lond: Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualifications including free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Applicants are to state fully about their qualifications, experience, age and nationality, addressed to The PRIVATE SECRETARY, Nawab Begam, Bhopal.

A 28242

FINANCIAL.

ADVERTISER HAS RUPEES 15,000 AVAILABLE for investment in profitable Business willing to work. Apply Box No. 1929 Adv., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

R R92

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

J. A.

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 1½, 6, 4 and 3-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No, 21986

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOARDING & LODGING.

EURASIAN gent wants board, lodging, respectable family near P. O. Church, etc. Wanted also rooms for living and office by couple. Write terms A. DE CRUEZZ, C/o G. P. O. Restante.

A R119

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

DRIED APPLES, CHEMICALLY BLEACHED, INJURES HEALTH. Eat only pure apple flakes, the food fruit that enriches brain, blood and ensures health. AGENTS WANTED for same and also our concentrated Sarsaphrilla. E. E. PRODUCE AGENCY, Post Box 253, Madras.

F. R104

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

HYDERABAD (SIND) MUNICIPALITY.

Applications are INVITED for the appointment of Acting Municipal Engineer on salary of Rs. 400-25-750 per mensem plus Rs. 40/ conveyance allowance.

The appointment is temporary for about twenty-eight months with a possibility of its falling vacant permanently in about July 1929.

Applicants must be persons possessing high Civil and Mechanical Engineering qualifications to be able to manage both the Civil Engineering and Water Works Departments of the Municipality.

Applications must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness and should be addressed to the undersigned so as reach him not later than 9th April, 1927.

RAMCHAND ALIMCHAND,
President,
Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality.

28265

NOTICE.

DRS. S. H. KAMAT and D. M. TELANG, Joint Lord Reay Lecturers for the Winter Session 1926-27 will deliver their final lecture on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Physiology Theatre, Grant Medical College, Bombay, Dr. C. S. Thakar, L. M. and S., Professor of Physiology, presiding.

The subject will be—
"Studies in the Chemistry of Human Saliva."

All members of the Medical Profession and senior medical students are invited to attend.

(Sd.) Y. S. NADGIR,
M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

28266

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS from Lady Doctors are invited for the post of a part time Municipal Medical Examiner for female employes of the Municipality on a salary of Rs. 50 per month. Applications with copies of testimonials, addressed to the undersigned should be sent on or before the 20th instant to this office where details of the work will on request be supplied.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th March, 1927.

28264

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. NO. 388 of 1927.

Re: VASANJI MULJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an adjudged Insolvent.
Exparte: Rangildas Vithaldas Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Vasanji Mulji has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 8th day March, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

28261

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME ENTIRE SUITS OF DINING, DRAWING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE BY DEWJEE CANJEE AND OTHERS ALSO ONE "STUDE-BAKER" SEVEN SEATER MOTOR CAR.

This day-FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction at 'Fairholme' (1st Floor) 9, Central Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable and handsome entire suite of dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture by Dewjee Canjee and others Dining table, chairs, dinner waggons, meatsafe, cupboard, handsome silk and velvet lined drawing room suite, iron and brass ordsteads and baba cots with mattresses, handsome single and double mirror door almyras, cloth press, dressing chest of drawers, easy chairs, hatstand, glass door cupboard, towel horse, etc., etc., also one Studebaker, seven seater motor car in perfect running order, the property of a gentleman, proceeded home.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust. Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1927 at 9 a.m. at the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street Nos. 150-154; 146-148; case Nos. 190-191. Musjid Bunder Road, Building Street, No. 463 and 467, case No 81 Nagdevi Street.

MENESSE & Co.,

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
HURRY! HURRY! HURRY!
"A FEW MORE NIGHTS ONLY"
20 MIDGETS 20
CHEFALO PALMERO
"THE WHOLE TOWN IS TALKING"
TWO BIG SHOWS SATURDAY.
MATINEE 6 P.M., NIGHT 9-30 P.M.
TO-NIGHT 9.30.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
SUNDAY MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
BRING THE CHILDREN.
Booking at S. Rose and Co. Ld. upto 5 p.m. After 7-30 p.m. at Theatre.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GREATEST HIT OF ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CLIMES.
"THE BLACK PIRATE"
FEATURING
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE EDGAR LEWIS PRODUCTION
"YOU ARE GUILTY"
Here is a picture of life with all its phases of rise and fall—sorrow and happiness.

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels
starring
Belle Bennet
and
Ben Lyons.

T'S ONE PICTURE IN A SEASION
BIG! BIG! BIG!
As Only First National Pictures Can Be.
DON'T MISS IT! SEE IT! BY ALL MEANS SEE IT.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

COMING! COMING! COMING!
A First National "Super" Production
"THE GREATER GLORY"
Storring
CONWAY TEARLE, ANNA Q. NILSSON
And
A Most Notable Cast
11 Reels.
A Picture You Should See
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

(Continued from column 6.)

Co., 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Trading Co Ltd.

For Yokohama: 500 bales cotton Japan Trading Co Ltd.

For Moji: 100 bales raw cotton Breul and Co.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe: 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong: 40 cwt gum olibanum Alimohamed Abdulla and Sons.

For Osaka: 800 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Nagoya: 200 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 10.

S S City of Shanghai from New York. Agents: F F Campbell and Co.:—37 cases plastico, 40 cases vaseline, 70 cases bromo paper, 83 cases playing cards, 726 bales over issued newspapers, 13 cases antiphlogistine, 43 cases soap, 13 pkgs listerine, 13 cases bolts and nuts, 1876 drums, 100 barrels and 3525 cases lubricating oil, 72 cases medicines, 10 cases rubber belts, 68 cases iron bolts, 51 cases files, 24 pkgs sulpher bottles, 29 cts, 14 cases and 2 pieces cane mills, 230 cases Quaker Oats, 10 cases confectionary, 18 bales varnish, 37 cases paint, 26 kegs and 6 1-2-barrels lubricating grease, 558 bags and 104 barrels sugar, 51 cases pump, 23 reels cables, 50 barrels glucose, 44 cts. empty bottles 37 bales and 66 cases cotton remnants 16 cases speedo meters, 14 cases automobile parts, and accessories, 10 cases nugol, 10 cases crepe paper, 78 cases Reichapin glass, 70 cases olives, 73 cases beans in tins, 51 cases soap, 20 cases table sauce, 10 cases art silk stripe cotton, 100 cases sewing machinery, 236 cases harricane lanterns, 118 cases typewriters, 100 bdles canned soap, 178 pkgs globes for lanterns, 2000 bags corn starch, 4683 bales and 125 bdles cotton, 206 bales cotton piecegoods, 20 cases becon, 72 cases aluminium circles, 128 bdles plain galvanized bundles, 96 cases canned fruits and vegetables, 20 cases canned asparagus, 50 cases wax 1 keg, 98 drums and 165 barrels dye stuff, 1448 bars silver.

S S Razmak from Aden. Agents: M M and Co.:—174 bags moong, 148 bags challa. From London: 18 boxes specis, 866 bars silver.

S S Masula from Rangoon. Agents: M M and Co:—30328 bags rice, 3960 bars pigiead, 880 pieces teak squares, 75 teak and 42 pieces posts, 123 pieces teak planks 46989 pieces teak scantling 12011 bdles teak scantling, 188 pieces and 336 bdles teak boards, 392 bags moong, 244 bags chola, 8 cases cigars, 39 cases cutch, 12 tins sauce.

From Calicut: 30 cases tea, 161 cases soap, 13 jottas coir yarn, 206 bags cocoanuts, 100 bags copra, 745 pieces teak wood scantlings.

S S British Knight from Abadan. Agents: Shaw Wallace and Co.:—2855 tons liquid fuel, 17 Nos. empty cylinders.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 10.

S S City of Nagpur, Rae, Karachi.
S S City of Baroda, Jenkins, New York.
S S Tarantia,
S S Ahmedi, Bhandara,
S S City of Paris, Williamson, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

March 10.

S S City of Paris, Rae, Liverpool.
S S Arcturus, Olson, Calcutta.

March 11.

S S Gurma, Livingston, Colombo (for order)
S S Dumana, Stockwell, London.

LOADING.

March 10.

Steamer Clan Mackeller for Calicut.
Steamer Warima for Busreh.
Steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool.

S S City of Nagpur: The B I S N Co.'s steamer City of Nagpur arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with general cargo and passengers. She sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ahmedi: The Eastern S N Co.'s steamer Ahmedi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Arcturus: The L Edward Ltd, steamer Arcturus will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Gurma: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gurma will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo (for order) with ballast.

S S Dumana: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Dumana sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mandala: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Mandala will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, will arrive to-day at about 5 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, a general cargo and 86 passengers.

KARACHI MAIL STEAMER.

The B I S N Co.'s mail steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain L. A. Beatagh, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi and Busreh etc. after the arrival of English mail, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, 18 Indian Officers of 5/5th Maratha Light Infantry and 785 troops.

EXPORTS.

March 10.

S S Ranpura for London: 3 bdles carpets A Azizullahoff, 3 bdles carpets M M T Afshar 456 cwt coffee Thos Cook and Son Ltd., 3 bdles carpets E Hajioff, 17 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 16 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co Ltd., 1 case lizard skins Joseph Bros., 31 bales cow and baffalow hides P Hassam, 48 bales goat skins and cow hides A L Tharia, 30 bdles carpets F Ismailoff, 6 bales cow hides M Ladha, 10 bales cow hides H N Haji Esm, 1 bdle carpet A Azizullahoff, 8 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 8 bdles carpets A C Aghaioff.

For Constantinople: 1 bdle woollen saddle bags A C Aghaioff.

S S City of Paris for Dunkirk: 27000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co Ltd., 2000 cwt castorseed, 500 cwt mustardseed and 510 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 110 bales raw cotton H M Mehta, 2410 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Liverpool: 2096 cwt myrabollams K Meyer.

For Manchester: 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 5 bales wool raw Magalshand, 50 bales wool raw L Hassam, 103 bales wool raw D Koondanmal, 34 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd., 2001 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

For Barcelona: 12 cases interpens Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

For Constantinople: 10 bales cotton drill G Radakeshandas.

For Philadelphia: 27 bales goat skins Briskey and Co.

S S Lonterfels for Antwerp: 600 cwt mowrasseed Ralli Bros., 80 bales raw cotton L Ladha and Co.

For Hamburg: 55 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 55 bales raw cotton H M Mehta and Co., 55 bales raw cotton Chachatty and Thackersey Ltd., 100 cwt myrabooloms K Meyer and Co.

For Stockholm: 6 cases cardamoms R S Tatt aand Co.

S S Katuna for New York: 215 cwt pepper M Bhuta and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste: 185 cwt gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy, 220 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co., 55 bales raw cotton J A Begbie and Co Ltd., 330 bales raw cotton K Vishram and Co., 46 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros., 275 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Venice: 60 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Assyria for Liverpool: 1500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd, 200 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Glasgow: 50 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co.

S S Delta for Hongkong: 30 cwt fish mows and 120 cwt shark fins R Damjee and Co., 225 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co Ltd., 24 cwt jardalloo and 30 cwt khismiss Cheing Tai.

For Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton C Damjee and Sons, 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai: 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi: 500 bales raw cotton K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki: 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kiderpore for Nagasaki: 400 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg Co.

For Kobe: 800 bales raw cotton Breul and

Continued in column 5.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 9.

May	14.10—.16
July	14.28—.16
October	14.46—.12
December	14.62—.10
January	14.65—.13
Middling Spot	14.25—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 9.

May	14.10—.13
July	14.27—.12
Middling Spot	14.10—.13

NEW YORK.

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.: (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
March	14.15
May	14.26
July	14.44
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	14.10
May	14.22
July	14.40
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—	
May	14.26
July	14.41

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Mar. 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	26,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

March	7.44—.04
April	7.53—.03
May	7.61—.03
June	7.66—.02
July	7.74—.02
August	7.76—.02
September	7.78—.03
October	7.80—.03
November	7.82—.03
December	7.84—.03
January	7.86—.03
February	7.88—.03
March	7.91—.02
Middling Spot	7.84—.05

SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

Scinde Good	6.00
Scinde Fully Good	6.20
Scinde Fine	6.40
Bengal Good	6.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.30
Bengal Fine	6.50
Comra Good	6.50
Comra Fully Good	6.75
Comra Fine	7.00
Broach Good	6.45
Broach Fully Good	6.75
Broach Fine	7.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

March	13.50+.02
April	13.51—.01
May	13.52—.03
June	13.54—.02
July	13.55—.05
August	13.58—.05
September	13.67—.05
October	13.69—.05
November	13.70—.07
December	13.79—.07
January	13.72—.07
February	13.72—.07
March	13.72—.07
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.90—.—

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 9.

Cottonseed: Bombay, £8: 15:0 Mar.-Apl. S'Ment. Quoted.

Castorseed Bombay £20; 5:0 Mar.-Apl. S'Ment. Offered.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £20:/2:6 Mar. Apl. S'Ment. Quoted.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 9.

To-day's Price.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 50/3 Mar.-S'Ment. Sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. 50/9 Mar.-Apl. S'Ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Australian, 53/3 Mar.-Apl. S'Ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Chirce Whit Karachi, 51/6 May-June Shipment Settlers.

MARKET: DULL.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 9.

Silver.—China sold. Buyers holding back. Quiet.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	25-9/16
Forward	25-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 9.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4 4 10-3/4
	Per cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-3/8
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 887.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 135 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168 1/2.
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.05.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London—Rome Liras 109.75.
London—Berlin Maks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 10.

3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 9/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£118-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£87-1/8
Conversion Loan	£75-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£57
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£59-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£68-5/8
Consols	£54-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£97-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 9.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	28.53
T.T. Milan on London	109.60
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.08

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 9.

	Per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/8
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4

LONDON METALS.

	To-day's Price.
Copper, English Best Selected	£61
Copper, Braziers,	£71-3/4
Yellow Metal,	£66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£26-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£312-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, LB. Spot. 1s. 8d. Buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, LB. Spot 1/8-1/8 Sellers.

Pale Crepe, Lb. Spot. 1/7-3/4 Buyers.

Pale Crepe, Lb. Spot. 1/7-3/4 Buyers.

Pale Crepe, Lb. Spot. 1/7-7/8 Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £17: 12:6 Mar.-Apl. S'Ment Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta ton. £17:/5:0 Apl. May. S'Ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton. £14: 17:6 Apl.-May S'Ment. Hull. Paid.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton. £14: 12:6 Arrived Hull, Paid.

Linseed, Bombay, Ton. £18: 17:6 Mar.-Apl S'Ment. Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 9.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt. 30/9 April Delivery Value.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt. 30/7½ May-Aug. Delivery. Buyers.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f. Calcutta.

March, per cwt.	18/3
July.-Sept. per cwt.	17/6
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	17/9

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Bombay.

July.-Sept. per cwt.	17/8-1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Karachi.

July.-Sept. per cwt.	17/9-1/4

COFFEE.

NEW YORK MERCY.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot. 15-3/8.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 9.

Demand Bills	384.87

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Heavy Long Liquidation—South Selling. Spot Cotton Easy. Futures 10 to 17 Points Lower.

LOCAL:—Large Business in Contracts. Offerings well absorbed. Liverpool opened better. Sewri closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros., have received the following cables to-day:

New York: May highest 14.29 (10.15 a.m.) lowest 14.08 (2.50 p.m.)

Market declined on long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th instant as under:

"Bears confidence is increasing."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

The South are offering more freely and prices may decline somewhat further. We do not, however, look for any material decline and advise purchases in easy markets.

In view of the Exchange rates being fixed at 1s. 6d. we look for an improvement in the parity and consequently advise sales here against purchases in America.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 9th instant (6.10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:

Market looks somewhat heavy, for immediate future looks like some easing off; would buy on declines as bullish in long run.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York market opened steady and after registering an improvement of 3 points during the first hour prices began to decline under heavy long liquidation in conjunction with freer offering from the South. Failure of support by bull operators increases Bears' confidence in lower prices and it appears that the present declining tendency will continue for some time to come with natural upward reactions from time to time. The close was barely steady at a decline of 10 to 17 points.

Spot cotton prices ruled easy at a decline of 20 points at 14.25c.

The Liverpool market opened 1 point higher and improved further on better spot demand sales of ready cotton being 12,000 bales. Later trading market declined on long liquidation and absence of any speculative buying. The general sentiment is in favour of buying on substantial declines, but we think acreage question will soon be the guiding force of the prices and we advise to await until more light is thrown on this subject.

Despite better trade reports and good spot demand, we fail to understand why Bulls are unloading at lower prices; and South is offering cotton freely on advances. There must be something in the situation as regards to weather or acreage which has brought in this change in the sentiment in America.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a further decline of 10 to 17 points in New York futures, our market was expected to open at Rs. 293/ but opened weak at Rs. 291/8 on expectation of heavy liquidation. At the beginning there was free selling by Commission houses and operators, which was well absorbed by shorts covering and buying by option dealers. A huge business was put through and prices showed a variations of Rs. 2/8, between 290/8 and Rs. 293/ for Broach April/May dedivery. There was heavy covering in April/May delivery which sustained the market from a fall and some shorts transferred thus. Short interest to July/August delivery Oomras and Bengals were more or less neglected. The close at 4 p.m. was steady as under:—

Broach A/M	291/8	293/8	290/8	293/4
Broach J/A	293/8	296/8	292/8	296/4
Oomra Mar	283	285	282	285
Oomra May	281	284	280	284
Bengal Mar	270	272	269/8	272
Bengal May	267	269	266/8	269

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 6 points lower with a steady tone. Our market opened for Broach A/M delivery at Rs. 294/8 and improved on buying Commission houses to Rs. 296/8. At this level there was scattered selling and prices again ruled easy and closed as under:—

Broach A/M	294/8	296/8	294/8	295
Broach J/A	297	298/8	297	298/8
Oomra Mar	286	288	286	287
Oomra May	285	287	285	285
Bengal Mar	272	273/8	272	273
Bengal May	269	270	269	269

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.	
March	203	— 2.80
June	206.70	— 2.60
September	212.00	— 1.90

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 10.

Bengal 271 March.
Bengal 267 May.
Broach 293 A/M.
Broach 296 J/A.
Oomra 285 March.
Oomra 284 May.

Bengal	288	281	274	266
S. P.	284	277	270	262
Rajputana	288	281	274	266
Broach	323	318		
Oomra	295	290	285	
C P No. 1	310	305	300	
C P No. 2	303	298	293	
Khandesh	290	285	280	
Mathia	288	283	278	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

200 Volkart Bros. Mathia 285/286.
400 Volkart Bros. Muglai 290/292.
200 E. D. Sassoon Broach 320.
800 Toyomunkwa Berar 293/294.
100 Gill and Co. Palej 322.
100 G. G. Kesha Nagar 291.
100 Colaba Land Amraoti 293.
300 Bombay Co. Mathia 291.
100 H. Nenshi Mathia 290.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 10.

			Ready.	Mill Terms.
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.		New 280
"	Fine	"		275
"	F.G.	"		270
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"		275
"	F.G.	"		270
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.		305/7
Nagpur	"	"		305/7
Yeotmal	"	"		298
Arvi	"	"		296/98
Amraoti	"	"		290/92
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"		290/92
Mulkapur	"	"		285/87
Khandesh	"	"		285
Muthia	Fine	"		283
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.			305
Purna	Average	"		285
Parbani/Sailu	"	"		285
Indore/Ujjain	"	"		295
Burwah Sanavand				288
Broach	Fine M.G.		320	March. 315

KEROSENE QUOTATIONS.

(The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Ltd.)

Bombay, March 10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shell Cases per case	10	0	6
Anchar Brand New tins per pair	7	12	6
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	7	10	6
Rising Sun brand Bulk per 8 Imp. gals	6	6	6
Swan Brand New tins per pair	6	4	6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. gals.	5	0	0

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	926	3,02,625	2,73,441
Central India	803	2,36,308	3,04,431
Barsi and Nagar	833	1,72,224	1,68,188
Hyderabad-Gaorani	027	54,929	61,121
Berar	1,908	4,92,565	3,84,502
Central Provinces	1,937	1,98,440	1,93,543
Total Oomras	7,05	14,61,091	13,85,128
Dholera	2,447	86,157	1,55,.99
N. W. Provinces	281	52,712	1,26,949
Rajputana	776	31,852	77,142
Sind-Punjab	2,469	15,104	2,07,019
Broach	4,064	20,109	2,12,316
Coompta & Dharwar	1,022	25,920	13,010
Westerns-Northerns	468	11,235	11,874
Cocoanada		395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	43	4,719	6,615
Persian		3,186	2,220
American		97,821	200
Egyptian and African	1,08	24,774	34,947
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		.1	442
Total	19,189	19,15,155	12,39,235

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 3rd March.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	2,772	1,77,027	2,95002
Japan & China	10,300	8,47,015	10,13,493
Coast Ports		8,.03	16,283
Up-country by Rail		57,044	48,273
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		94,120	1,05,983
Total	13,072	11,31,209	14,82,036

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

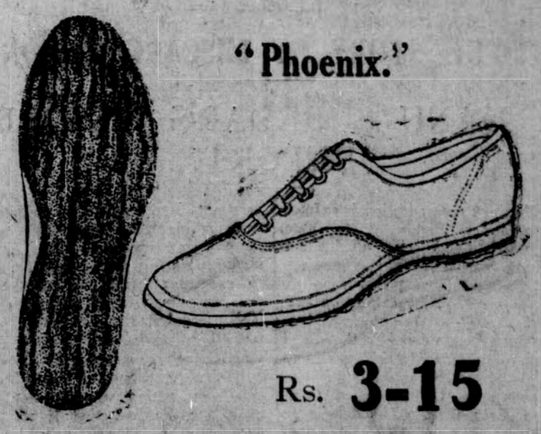
Bombay, March 10.

Receipt of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 9th inst.:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	9,739
Linseed	8,052
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	708
Gingellyseeds	3,119
Poppyseed	67
Groundnuts	6,376
Castorseed	15,289
Rice	102,928
Myrabollams	539
Cottonseed	8,465
Mowrazeed	350
Gram	1,736
Joowar	601
Maize	25
Bajree	482
Coal	230 tons.

WHITE CANVAS CREPE (India Rubber) SOLE SHOES

"Phoenix."



Rs. 3-15

A most comfortable footwear for sports and outdoor.

Size 2 to 9. An outline of the foot should be enclosed to insure correct delivery.

Sole Distributing Agents for Western India.

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.,

257, Hornby Rd., BOMBAY. Retail Shoe Dept., 20, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA

Wholesale Dept.—Gresham Bldg., 45, Esplanade, Bombay.

INDIAN TRADE.

DURING 1926.

The following interesting remarks are given in the monthly review of February 1927 by Barclay's Bank. A careful study of the report indicates that the export value has fallen partly due to the exchange being fixed at 1/6d and the improvement in the value of imports is helped by the same reason:—

The trading figures for the calendar year 1926 have just been received, and the following table gives a comparison for the past three years:—

	Calendar Years.		
	1926	1925	1924
	(In crores of rupees)		
Imports of private merchandise	233	224	238
Exports of private merchandise (including re-exports)	329	407	383
Net imports of gold	23	61	45
Net imports of silver	19	20	19
Visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure in favour in India	55	101	80
Net remittance of Government funds by India	10	57	56

The chief points of interest in the 1926 figures are the reduction in the value of exports, the fall in the net imports of gold, the recovery in imports from 224 crores (£168 millions) in 1925 to 233 crores (£174.7 millions) in 1926, and the maintenance of the net imports of silver.

It is interesting to note that despite the fall in the prices of cotton piece-goods, the value of those articles imported into India during 1926, at 58,30 lakhs of rupees, shows little variation from the total of 58,56 lakhs for 1925. The decrease in cost has stimulated demand, and consequently the volume of the purchases has increased.

During the year, there has been a considerable fall in the price of several of India's staple exports, including jute, cotton, seeds and tea, and in some cases, the London and Continental demand for these commodities has contracted.

The demand for gold in 1924 and 1925, which was such a feature in those years, was largely due to speculative buying in anticipation of an ultimate fall in the exchange value of the rupee. These expectations, however, were not realised, and, as it became apparent early in 1926 that ultimate stabilisation would probably take place at around 1s. 6d., net imports of gold declined to 23 crores during the past year, in comparison with a pre-war average of 29 crores. The silver market in India has expanded considerably. In pre-war years, the average annual imports of this metal amounted to only 7 crores, but the average for the last three years was 19-1/3 crores.

The favourable balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for 1926 at 55 crores shows a decline of 46 crores, in comparison with the preceding year, but even this figure compares favorably with the pre-war annual average of 42 crores, although in this connection, the alteration in price levels should be taken into account.

The net balance of the homeward remittances by the Indian Government during 1926 was 10 crores, in comparison with 57 crores in 1925 and with 56 crores in 1924. The payments due by the Indian Government to the Secretary of State for India in respect of the home charges amount to about £30/40 millions per annum, but the heavy homeward remittances in the two years 1924 and 1925, made in order to prevent an undue rise in the exchange, enabled the Government of India to meet the Secretary of State's requirements in 1926 with a smaller net remittance in that year. In this connection, it was officially announced during the month that the total transfers from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council from April 1st, 1926, to January 22nd, 1927, amounted to £24,575,000, including £1,425,000 on account of Telegraphic Transfers on London sold by the Government of India. Of the former amount, only £1,150,000 represented purchases of sterling in India, the balance being transferred from the Paper Currency Reserve in England. The reduction in India's sterling balances in London has been reflected in the Indian Currency Returns, which show that the British Government securities have fallen from 29,00 lakhs on December 31st, 1925, to 5,57 lakhs on January 15th, 1927, while, in addition, notes in circulation during that period have declined from 191,76 lakhs to 180,58 lakhs. The extent of the contraction in the currency note circulation in India is emphasised by the fact that, while in August, 1926, the circulation reached the record figure of over 200 crores, the total at the end of December had declined to 181 crores, or a reduction of nearly 10 per cent. in four months.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF FINLAND

In the interest of woodpulp and paper industry, as well as furniture and wooden household trade we publish the following information supplied by local Finland Consulate:

The principal natural resources of Finland are her vast forests, which have enabled the country to build up a large sawmilling, woodpulp and paper industry, and as an exporter of the products of these industries Finland is at present one of the leading countries in the world. Already since before the Great War Finland has also been the largest shipper of spools and bobbins, and during the last few years after the war the country has developed her plywood industry to such an extent, that she is now also the largest exporter in the world of this article.

There are, however a variety of other articles made from wood, such as furniture, joinery goods, turnery, toolhandles, and wooden household articles, which have not been developed in Finland on a larger scale for export purposes. During the last year or two, however, considerably more attention has been paid to the export possibilities of these products with the result that the principal manufacturers in the country of the said articles formed an association for the purpose of developing an export trade of their products.

Another important step for the furtherance of the development of these industries has now been decided upon i.e. a special furniture, joinery and general woodware exhibition will be held at Helsinki from 17th to 25th September, 1927. Although only Finnish products are intended to be exhibited, exception will be made with regard to certain raw-materials semi-manufactured articles and woodworking machinery, the manufacture of which in Finland is still undeveloped, in that such products of foreign manufacture will also be accepted for exhibition.

People interested in the Exhibition and wishing to obtain further particulars about it, should communicate with the organisers, Messrs. Suomen Messut, Helsinki, Finland.

TRAVESTY OF HOUSING REFORM.

PITIFUL STORY OF MISCALCULATION

MR. MANU SUBEDAR'S MINORITY REPORT.

The following are additional extracts from the minority Report of Mr. Manu Subedar who differed from all his colleagues of the Special Advisory Committee on the Industrial Housing Scheme:—

Sir George Lloyd, speaking on 3rd. August 1920, said:—

"The problem to be faced is the direct construction of additional housing accommodation, sufficient to supply the deficiency reported by the Municipal Commissioner in July 1919. That deficiency, as I have already mentioned, amounted to 64,000 tenements. Of this number, it is believed that 14,000 tenements can be supplied by the conversion and improvement of tenements now considered unfit for human habitation, and also by vacancies due to the migration of members of the middle classes to the new houses which are being built in the northern part of the island. The balance of 50,000 rooms represents a minimum, for which arrangements will have to be made."

The majority report recognises that these conclusions of the Municipal Commissioner in July 1919 were wrong, but have not stated so explicitly. The mistake arose out of the assumption that there was 80 per cent. of the population living in one-room tenements whereas the census of 1921 disclosed that the population living in one-room tenements was not go per cent. but 66. In other words it was assumed that there was serious overcrowding and that per room the number of people was 5.12. The ideal to be achieved was to secure the reduction per room from 5.12 to 4. The figures given by the census of 1921 approximate very closely to this result. On the basis, on which the Government calculated the deficit in 1919 at 50,000 tenements, the actual deficit according to the census of 1921 of one-room tenements would be 1,340. While the existence of slums and overcrowding in Bombay is not denied, this method of calculating deficit and meeting the problem stands condemned by the facts now in possession of the public.

It is not quite clear whether the 50,000 tenements were being provided for the estimated shortage of housing in Bombay or for anticipated increase in population. Mr. St. Nihal Singh, writing on the subject, said:—

"The industrial housing schemes, on which work is now going on or is shortly to begin, will altogether provide 50,000 tenements, which, allowing five occupants, including children, for each, will afford accommodation for 250,000 persons."

UNSATISFACTORY DEFENCE.

The Department now tries to defend the vacancies by the suggestion that population has left Bombay. This defence of their miscalculation would be regarded as unsatisfactory, because, though population may have left Bombay the slums are still with us. It is a pity that a scheme of this magnitude was launched out on a mistaken calculation. It was only on a representation that this was an urgent matter the Council was induced to sanction the duty. The Honourable Mr. (now Sir, Phiroze C. Sethna, speaking on 3rd. August 1920, said:—

"Your Excellency quoted figures giving the number of citizens of Bombay who occupy one-room tenements which works out at nearly 80 per cent. of the total population. The conditions of these one-room tenements are such that 80 per cent. of the population live in filth and squalor, and what you are now proposing will give to the poorer classes better habitations than what they have been accustomed to."

Mr. (now Sir) Purshotamdas Thakordas having opposed the principle of taxing cotton in the interests of the cotton cultivator, said:—

"But I do wish, and I beg Your Excellency's permission to repeat, it that if this is sanctioned by this Council, it is only being sanctioned as a very exceptional step. After all it is a raw produce of the country and the return to the cultivators on it is not always uniform, nor has it been anything very big so far. If the end is not taken to justify the means, then in spite of the usefulness of the scheme, to finance which this town duty is being put on, I submit that it is not quite correct. At the same time for considerations, which I have just referred to, I would be quite satisfied with a record on the Council minutes of my humble views in this connection."

ERROR NOT ACKNOWLEDGED.

I am sorry that the Government have not acknowledged directly the error of their calculations and the over-statement with regard to the immediate need for improvement, on the strength of which they secured the consent of the Council. Really in their Administrative Report for the period ending 31st. March 924, it is said:—

"The Industrial Housing Scheme of 50,000 tenements was conceived during the boom period when labour conditions in Bombay were probably abnormal. It is beginning to be doubted whether there exists at present any such shortage and in order to avoid the risk of overbuilding, Government have decided not to take up any more land for housing until the chawls now under construction (16,880 tenements) have been completed. This involves a modification of the original programme to construct 50,000 tenements in eight years but in view of present conditions, it is undoubtedly a prudent policy to test the demand for housing in actual practice before proceeding further."

If the calculations of deficit were made in a boom period, why was not allowance made for the fact that it was a boom period to be followed with a period of comparative slackness? The overbuilding feared has been, it would appear, realised.

If there has been miscalculation, the tax, which was levied on the strength of this miscalculation, ought to be removed. The majority report themselves say that the highest expectation that can be made is that 4,000 out of 16,544 rooms would be occupied during the next year. In other words, there is a visible excess on hand of 12,000 rooms. Except by a special enquiry I do not think it would be possible to ascertain if there is any shortage, and, if so, of which particular kind of houses in Bombay. But I will show in dealing with the cost that the wrong estimate of requirements led to misplaced zeal in securing quicker results and this led to the increase of cost which has resulted in 12,000 rooms being ready but not available to the working population, for whose benefit they are constructed, and in the loss to the state more than five times what it was originally expected to be.

TYPE OF BUILDINGS

As I am not an engineer and have not lived in one room tenement, I am unable to say much as from myself with regard to the design and type of tenements built by the Department, but I think it is impossible to congratulate the Government on the type of the tenements which they have put up for the working classes. A revolt against the chawl type had been universal and a very successful model existed in the cottage type in the Antop Village belonging to the Port Trust. The Government themselves appear to have recognised the general desire of the public of Bombay to see more cottages. The Governor said on 6th. December 1922:—

"The criticism fails to recognise the fact, of which these critics are perhaps unaware, that the Directorate are already investigating the possibility of putting up cottages in those areas when sufficient land is available at a reasonable price."

I find that the Government were not at all clear about the design on which they were going to build when they started. Mr. Harvey, the Executive Engineer, in charge of the Housing Scheme, in a departmental note, said:—

"In connection with this information I would report that no fair comparison can be made between the costs of departmental and contract chawls since the departmental chawls were constructed wholly with the object of bringing down prices and of making necessary revisions in the design leading to economy and speed of production, which at the outset was of prime importance.

"Many alterations and experiments were made from time to time and although the departmental chawls were admittedly more expensive than the contract chawls, the had ultimately the esired effect."

In the departmental report for the period ending 31st. March 1923 it is admitted when it was already too late to mend matters that "the question of the details of the design is still being decided which the help of the Advisory Committee and of the tenants themselves". In other words, it would appear that, starting with unsettled ideas right until the moment when the final contracts were given out, their ideas remained unsettled.

After two years of efforts in this novel field of building activities with an organization, which was based on military pattern of project division and materials division, the Director of Development, reported the following position. Speaking on 6th. of December 1922, he said:—

"It is, however, in the method of construction of the blocks that the principal innovations have been introduced with a view to economy and speed of execution. The cost of each block of 80 tenements has been brought down by Rs. 25,000 as compared with the original design; the present estimate, including sanitary fittings, but exclusive of land, roads and drainage, being Rs. 99,500 per block."

The public of Bombay have objected to cement concrete. Speaking on 6th of December 1922, Sir Lawless Hepper said:—

"The reinforced concrete type of construction has been adopted in Bombay, Prisr to 1920, and the Directorate decided to commence its programme by erecting tenement blocks of a similar kind. But as several failure of such buildings had occurred, and doubts had been expressed in some quarters as to the suitability of this type of construction, Government decided to appoint a strong committee of engineers to investigate the utility of reinforced concrete for structures in Bombay City, by examining such buildings as had been in existence for more than eight years and reporting on their condition, as well as as on the probable reasons for the corrosion of the steel in any structures which were found defective. The conclusion arrived at by the committee was that the deterioration was traceable in every case either to bad design, inferior materials or indifferent workmanship."

"As a result of this enquiry, and having regard to the fact that any other kind of permanent building would be more expensive, the reinforced concrete type of construction will no doubt be definitely adopted, and a programme has been prepared, on that assumption, for the completion, in eight years of the whole scheme of 625 blocks of 80 single-roomed tenements each."

The passage of a few years now has not still reconciled public opinion to the type chosen by the Department. The "Indian Daily Mail" of 19th April 1926, writes:—

"Mr. Joshi has carefully studied the causes which deter the working classes from availing themselves of the facilities provided by the Development Department chawls. It is 'the chill produced by the concrete walls.' Reinforced concrete, however, suitable from the engineer's point of view, has never struck us as being an attractive material for a home, and Mr. Joshi's remark seems to confirm our feeling."

Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi, said on 17th April 1926:—

"The non-occupation of these chawls by the working classess for whom they have been built seems to be due to various reasons such as absence of windows and separate nahanis, the distance of the chawls from the working quarters and the rent."

Because the Department decided upon the cement concrete type, they met with "the difficulty of organizing immediately, on a sufficient scale, the supply of the necessary materials and the provision of an adequately trained supervising staff." Had masonry work been decided upon, this difficulty would not have been felt.

Dealing with materials, Sir Lawless Hepper on the 6th of December 1922, said:—

"We must look to a cheapening of the price of building materials, mainly cement, sand and shingle. So far as the cement is concerned the Directorate has entered into a long term contract with a group of four Indian Cement Companies on favourable terms. The cost of sand and shingle has already been reduced and will, it is hoped, be brought down further when certain dredging and grading plant on order has been put into use. Finally the question of transport is being constantly studied, among the latest developments in this direction being the completion of a siding which, with the approval of the Municipal Corporation has been laid to give direct access on the 5, 6 "gauge to the Worli site."

On the result achieved I can only quote the views of various parties who can speak with great authority. On the question of design, Mr. S. K. Bole, in a letter to the Times of India of the 7th June 1923, says:—

"They may be defective in one respect or another but they are far superior to the present dwellings of workmen...The design of these chawls may not meet with universal approval."

Mr. Bole then deals with the defect with regard to nahanis, which the Department promised to put right. About the nahanis, Sir Lawless Hepper had on 6th December 1922 actually claimed merit for the Department in the following words:

"Amongst the changes which affect the tenants I may mention that the nahanis or washing places, formerly provided in each tenement have been replaced by a central block of nahanis on each floor, opposite the main stair case according to the municipal pattern, a plan which has advantage of being more sanitary as well as more economical."

NO BETTER THAN CELLS.

With regard to shutters, Mr. Bole says:—

"Sir Lawless Hepper is also right when he states that it was decided to await the experience of the coming monsoon regarding the concrete shutters."

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, engineer of the Port Trust, wrote to the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 4th June 1925, as follows:—

"This (the chawl method) is in my opinion the wrong way to house the Indian labourer who has been accustomed to open air village life and shady trees. Being an absolute necessity we call upon him to help us develop our large city and in return herd him in huge ugly reinforced concrete erections and then pretend to ourselves that he is happy."

Mr. Macdonald Calls it "Arch-Hectic-Tecture."

Mr. Jamshedji P. Mistri, a very eminent architect in Bombay, whose outstanding reputation has been recognised by the Government of Bombay recently by his inclusion in the committee of local engineers over the Back Bay, said in a letter to the "Bombay Chronicle" of 25th. May 1923:—

"According to the present design rooms in the chawls are not better than mere cells. As for four feet six inches width of verandah, Sir Lawless Hepper says that it was added to the room to give more floor space. This is also most undesirable. In India a house or a chawl is not perfectly designed if there is no verandah. To remove a verandah from the dwelling place of a poor man is to remove all amenities of his dwelling. To throw that space into his room is to allure him to keep more boarders."

The "Bombay Chronicle," writing on May 1923, said:—

"The public have fiercely criticised them, and as one critic said they smack more of 'warehousing than housing.' Every impartial critic who knows anything of housing of labour has unequivocally condemned them, and the latest critic is Professor H. Stanley Jevons, who, if anything, must have a bias in favour of Government. He condemns the chawls altogether and say he was greatly disappointed, as the plans must have been drawn by an engineer 'without sufficient consideration or knowledge of the human needs of labour."

TRAVESTY OF HOUSING REFORM.

Professor Jevons' condemnation was the most outspoken. Writing to the "Times of India" of the 8th May 1923, he said:—

"I cannot sufficiently condemn the practice of going on building block after block of these chawls of exactly similar design, without paying any attention to the as certained needs of the people living in those first constructed. An engineer who is quite ignorant of the needs of the working classes and of principles approved by all housing reformers, may be forgiven for making mistakes in the first one or two blocks erected. He cannot possibly be forgiven for going on repeating those mistakes, without any apparent attempt to meet the needs and wishes of the unwilling inhabitants. Permitting such a travesty of housing reform appears to me to reflect the greatest discredit on the Government of Bombay."

Even the autocratic government of the late Governor was obliged to recognise this, because, we find that later the Development Department tried to defend the design by comparing it with that of private chawls and claiming that it was better.

In dealing with the question of windows the Department said in the report for the period ending 31st March 1923:—

"The windows of the Directorate chawls have been designed especially to meet the wishes of the tenants in this respect."

If this was so, it is not clear why the Department subsequently decided at great expense to remove the shuttered window and to make an open one. Mr. St. Nihal Singh, the official publicist of the Department, deals with this point, as follows:—

"Cement bars placed in the window frames to ensure privacy without intercepting light and air have caused much criticism; this has been met by improvements in design in the buildings under construction."

The Department tried to refute the criticism against the type of tenement selected in the following words:—

"The criticism of persons other than tenants has partly been directed against the tenement building in general. The chawls have been referred to as 'mere boxes for the herding of hands conceived as means of production' and as 'a mere mechanical repetition of a single plan.' It may be conceded at once that the provision of 'cottage homes' would have been far preferable, had it been economically possible. But unfortunately the cost of land in Bombay, and the amount of land available, render such an idea impracticable; and for years the single-room tenement building has been accepted as the only practical solution of the housing of the poorer classes in Bombay." (Administration Report for period ending 31st March 1923).

And in conclusion the Department complained of "difficult conditions imposed by financial limitations" and said:—

"If money were no object, there are many improvements which might be made, the most important of which is perhaps the provision of electric light. It is at night that the buildings are fully occupied and the absence of lighting in passages, staircases, latrines, etc., undoubtedly lends much of the squalor which seems inseparable from the tenement block of ordinary type."

This defect has not yet been remedied. Mr. Cadell from his place as Finance Minister, defended the position of the Government in the following words:—

"So far I have said nothing about the housing scheme, which is linked up with the Back Bay Reclamation. That is intended to provide 50,000 tenements for the working classes. 3,000 tenements had been completed by the 15th January out of which nearly 90 per cent. have been already let, thus illustrating once more the ill-judged basis of the outcry, which was set on foot against these tenements. Some minor improvements have been found necessary, and have been introduced and it seems possible that the full 50,000 tenements will not be required and that the building programme can be curtailed, but the principle of the scheme stands good and confirmed by public opinion."

But, as will be seen subsequently, Mr. Cadell was misinformed with regard to the percentage of rooms which were filled up when he was speaking, and the fact that the criticism of the designs of these rooms is still frequently reappearing from critics, who could have no sinister motive, proves that as they have finally emerged, they still lack amenities which could have been provided without increasing the cost.

The points, on which the designs of the rooms were criticised, may be summarised as follows:—

1. Absence of an open verandah.
2. Shuttered windows.
3. Absence of nahanis.
4. Collection of smoke in the passages through want of ventilation.
5. Dampness and cold of the walls and floors making the tenants liable to illness.

Some of these have been remedied at a heavy cost; others have not been remedied and therefore lead to the inconvenience complained of.

(To be continued.)

Good Health means Happiness

and no price can be too great to pay for a sound and healthy constitution.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
has been recommended for over 70 years by the leading Medical Authorities for Coughs, Colds, Diseases of the Throat and Chest,
DEBILITY AND ALL WASTING DISEASES.

This absolutely pure *natural* oil is invaluable for preventing Rickets and similar ailments in children, being rich in VITAMINS undestroyed by heating or admixture with other substances.

Sold in Imperial Half-Pints by all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Proprietors:
ANSAR HARFORD & CO., LTD.,
182, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

Beware of Fraudulent Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations

WONDERFUL NEW LAXATIVE
CURES CONSTIPATION

Never Gripes or Causes Pain.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM HARMFUL DRUGS.

EVERYBODY seems to be talking about Little Laxaliver Pills, the new vegetable Laxative medicine that is taking the place of harmful drugs and purgative salts. Certainly the Pills deserve attention for they have proved invaluable in cases of Dysentery, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Morning Sickness, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Complexion Troubles, Spots, Pimples and a host of other ailments due to sluggish liver and a constipated condition of the bowels.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed; for, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—ANROTAM GIRDHAR & Co., Jumma Masjid.

UNIVERSITY BY-ELECTION.

PROF. P. A. WADIA'S ADDRESS TO GRADUATE VOTERS.

Professor P. A. Wadia addressed the graduate voters of Bombay on the subject of the university seat bye-election for the local legislature at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday evening and represented his claim for election. He, pointed out that his claim was manifold. First of all although having definite political convictions, he did not belong to any particular political party. His view on politics and economics were founded on a study of many long years and he assured his voters that in some respectives he was more radical than the most radical in India. He was never a communalist though he was proud of his community and the proof of his not being a communalist was that when the Prince of Wales arrived in India he put up a strong opposition to the proposed loyalty address to him by Parsis.

CAN A GENTLEMAN BE A FIGHTER.

A newspaper in Gujrat while commenting on his candidature had said that he was too much a gentleman to have a fighting spirit which was so much necessary in the legislatures. Professor Wadia said that there was a wild insinuation behind that remark but he was firmly of opinion that only a gentleman could be a good fighter of the evil. He was an educationist of a long standing and had been in touch with the university for nearly a generation while his experience of teaching was of over a generation finally he was a student of economics. Every question, he said, has its economic aspect and one could not divorce economics from politics.

UNIVERSITY ON LINGUISTIC BASIS.

Replying to a question, Prof. Wadia said that he was prepared to support the claim for a separate university for Gujarat because he believed that local universities on linguistic basis would be much useful in the imparting of education.

Asked whether he would support the policy of total prohibition declared by the Bombay Government Prof. Wadia said that by nature and breeding every Indian was inclined to support the policy of prohibition, and he was not an exception to it. It was possible to effect prohibition with less difficulty and more speedily in India than in the United States because of Indian culture. But he was sure that it could not be brought about by a stroke of pen.

The meeting then terminated. 1

A fire is reported to have occurred at Tantabin in Insein District, Burma, on Monday night. About sixty houses are said to have been burnt down and the total loss is estimated at one lakh of rupees.—A. P.

Lala Lajpatrai has consented to preside over the second sessions of the Berar and C. P. (Marathi) Hindu Social Conference to be held at Morsi on 4th April.—A. P.

The second C. P. and Berar Lawyers' Conference which will be held at Morsi on 3rd April will be presided over by Mr. M. R. Jayakar.—A. P.

Sir Henry Wheeler opened on Monday the new building of the Patna Sanskrit Patasala, erected by the Maharajah Bahadur of Kathwa.—A. P.

The office of the "Hindu Sangha" a vernacular weekly of Calcutta, was raided on Tuesday evening by the Calcutta C. I. D. on the strength of a warrant issued under Section 153A. against the editor in connection with certain publications headed "Bhabbar Katha" (matter for reflection) which appeared in its issue of February 15, last. The copies of the paper are reported to have been seized but no arrest was made.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Blank, 5-30 p.m. Police vs. Y.M.C.A. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. I. L. I. vs. Hindu Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m. Police vs. Y.M.C.A., Bombay Gymkhana ground.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails of February 24 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 12.

Bombay Races, Fourth Day of Spring Meeting. (First race at 2 p.m.)

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Callin Cath. Ass. or The Nondescripts vs. Lusitanians "A" 5-30 p.m. Poona Rangers vs. G.I.P. Kalyan.

SS. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

The Principal Mail and Express trains arrive and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arrival (Colaba). H.M.	Departure H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	7 25	20 45
Kathiawar Mail	8 35	21 05
Delhi Express	6 20	21 05
Express	19 35*	7 25

*Terminates at Church Gate.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th inst.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 9 deaths 3, Cholera attack nil death nil, Plague attack 1 death 1, Influenza attack nil death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 78. Total mortality this day last year was 88.

MUNICIPAL BOY SCOUTS' ASSN.

A meeting of the sympathisers and teachers of the Primary Schools who wish to join the Scout Association will be held at Girgaum Marathi Boys' School to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, District Commissioner and Chairman of the Schools Committee will preside.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS CONCERT.

A wireless concert of English and Indian music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., and can be listened to in the Bhandarwada Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier. The Indian programme will be provided by Mrs. Premabai and Miss Sushila.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, P. and O. S. N Co. advise us that they have received a cable from London stating that on account of the late arrival of the mail train and delay caused in consequence of heavy rains the "Malwa" with the English Mails of the 3rd instant did not leave Marseilles until noon on Saturday, the 5th idem.

The Clan line S.S. "Murray" left Suez in the morning of the 9th inst.

TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Tenants' Welfare Institute, there will be a public meeting in the "Good Life League Hall, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road (next to Churchgate St.) to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in connection with the "Back Bay Muddle and Non-Developing Housing Scheme" and to find out ways and means to get the Sinking Fund substantially reduced to benefit the tax-payers of Bombay Presidency. All members of the Bombay Legislative Council and Municipal Corporation are specially invited to attend the meeting. Amongst the speakers will be several members of the Legislative Council, Municipal Corporation and leading citizens. Mr. Rustomji Paymaster, B.A., LL.B., will preside and the meeting is open to the public.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

The following is the result of the matches played on Wednesday at the Y.M.C.A. Tennis Courts, Queen's Road, Bombay:

GENTS' SINGLES:—Manekshaw beat M G Kamath, scores, 9—7, 3—6, 9—7. G A W Wilkins beat D B Desai, scores, 6—4, 6—1. A C Periera beat R J Guzdar, scores, 6—2, 6—2. H C Tuck beat R B Jagatap, scores, 6—1, 6—4. The following matches will be played to-day (Friday) at 4-15 p.m.:—

GENTS' SINGLES:—Khardekar vs. Manek shaw (Third round); R K Sanghani vs. M K Gadgil (Second round); H N Baria vs. A C Suntook (Third round); Mr. H C Tuck will play his third round on Monday, 14th March against the winner of R K Shanghani vs. M K Gadgil.

STRIKE IN MILL.

NAGPUR, March 10.

News has reached Nagpur that the employees in the Pulgaon Mill have gone on strike since February 24, their main grievance being that the "dear Allowance," paid them has been cut down from annas eight to annas five and six pies per rupee. They also allege that bad treatment is given to female workers and complain of low wages. The number of strikers is 1,000 out of the total strength of 1,200.—Press Press.—A. P.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

CUP-HOLDERS EXTENDED.

There was an unusually large crowd on the Bombay Gymkhana ground to witness the hockey yesterday when both matches resulted in narrow victories. The Nondescripts turned out a strong team to meet the Callina Catholic Association and on the run of the play they deserved to win by the odd goal of three. All the goals were scored in the opening half, Sutton netting the first a few minutes after the bully-off. A spell of even play followed and then Albert equalised for the Association. The Nondescripts were attacking strongly and not many minutes later Race scored the winning goal. After the interval the Nondescript were generally on the offensive but there was no further change in the score.

Nondescripts ..... 2 goals.
Callina Cathalic Association .. 1 goal.

NONDESCRIPTS:—Conciere; Ellis and Evans; Gerrard, Milson and Race, Beach, Flory, Race, Sutton and Sinclair.

CALLINA CATHOLICS ASSN.:—Cordoez; Rodrigues and Valladares; Gonsalves, Frank and P. Rodrigues; Gonsalves, Carvalho, Phillip, Albert, Entiado.

Referees:—Messrs. Wood and Maloney.

EXTRA TIME DECIDES.

It was rather unexpected to see the Customs extended to such a great extent by the Eastern Telegraphs. In fact a definite result could be obtained only after extra time had been played. The Telegraphs comprise a well balanced side but in this match they were poorly served by Barnes, who, though good with his stick, could not stand the pace and and give the attack and defence adequate support.

The man who especially distinguished himself was Natividade, the goalie. He has been a well-known figure in the Tournament for some years, and still preserves the Lusitanian colours, which he used to wear, but this was an opportunity for him to keep his charge secure for the allotted time against a strong attack, and when, at length, he was beaten on two occasions in the extra period, they were real good goals. The Customs were certainly the better team and the losers have to thank their defence for keeping them out so long. There were stirring incidents in the Telegraph ring and when the ball was cleared, the hearty applause was a clear indication as to which side enjoyed the greater support. Augustino and Sebastian were a tireless pair of half-backs and always happened to be there when wanted while Benjamin gave nothing away. The Customs forwards were being well served, Lynn distributing the ball judiciously and well but they seemed to lack the understanding which spells goals against a determined defence. Singlehurst was a great success as a wing half and the Customs would do well to keep him in that position. Castellino who took his place as centre forward would be more effective, if he got a move on and rely more on his stick than his hand.

The Customs did most of the attacking, their opponents breaking away occasionally on lightning raids, one of which would certainly have succeeded had not Thornber deliberately fouled Walker who was on his way to score. The referee awarded a free hit, but this is not an adequate penalty, and it would not be an unpopular action to devise some more stringent penalty, as for example, a penalty bully. They are fouls of this nature which have turned away the popular favour from the Customs, and although they are accused of a great number of things for which they are not responsible, it must be admitted that their methods in defence are not wholly above board. Full time arrived with a blank score board, but in the first five minutes of the extra period a good forward movement resulted in Davis scoring the first goal, Natividade not having an earthly chance. Soon after this Clarke, the left wing increased the score with a peach of an angle shot.

Customs ..... 2 goals.
Eastern Telegraphs ..... nil

CUSTOMS:—Cowton; Thornber and Potts; Singlehurst, Lynn and Butler; M. Gerrard, Hasset, Castellino, Davis and Clark.

EASTERN TELEGRAPHS:—Natividade; Benjamin and Griffin; Augustino, Barnes and Sebastian; Victor, Walker, Noronha, Marshall, Cyril.

Referees:—Messrs. Lees and Maloney.

JOCKEY HOWELL SUSPENDED

The rather disappointing, perhaps, unexpected performance of Silver Charm in the Hospital Stakes of the Bombay Races on Wednesday, it appears has created a mild sensation in the Stewards' circle of the W. I. T. C. and has been the subject of an inquiry. This is due, it is said, to the better form of the horse on previous occasions. On what lines the inquiries proceeded is not known. But the inquiries resulted in the suspension of the jockey Howell, who rode the Silver Charm on Wednesday, for the rest of the Bombay Season.

FINANCE BILL TO BE THROWN OUT.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS TO COMBINE?

DELHI, Mar. 10.

The defeat of the non-official opposition on the exchange ratio has given impetus to talk for a combination to throw out the Finance Bill as a protest. The success of this move it is said may depend on the extent to which the Hindu and Muslim elements may be able to come to a mutual understanding on the subject of the Muslim Leagues demands put forward by Mr. Yakub in the Assembly yesterday. There is also a talk of exploring the possibility of throwing out the Currency Bill at the final stage.—A. P.

CAMA CRAVES FOR MERCY.

MAGISTRATE DISPOSED TO BE LENIENT.

JUDGMENT IN BIG GANG CASE.

Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate, passed final orders at the Mazagaon Police Court convicting Cama, the head of the big gang that had been concerned in several cases of burglary, house-breaking and theft of the value of Rs. 30,000.

In convicting Cama, His Worship remarked that the accused had thrown himself on the mercy of the Court and begged forgiveness. It could not be denied that a great deal of the property had been recovered through the aid of the accused who had thus shown a practical spirit of repentance. It was also contended in his favour that none of his acts had been attended with violence or bloodshed. His Worship for these reasons, felt disposed to be lenient towards the accused and accordingly sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, on all the charges.

Two other of his accomplices Simon and Roque D'Souza received varying sentences of six and nine months on various charges.

SIR L. WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

GENERAL COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the General Committee of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund was held at the Secretariat on Thursday evening, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor presiding.

Sir N. N. Wadia the Chairman of the executive moved the adoption of the annual report and the summary of financial position, accounts and disbursements of the Fund.

Sir Leslie Hudson seconded the proposition.

Before putting the proposition to vote His Excellency the Governor said:—

I echo to the full all that Sir Ness Wadia has said about the work done by the various Committees, about the generosity of the W. I. T. C. in giving us a special Race Day yesterday, and about the kindness of Major General Girdwood and his Staff, who have organised the Military Tattoo to be held on the 24th, 25th and 26th of this month—dates which I sincerely trust the public of Bombay will remember. On another occasion I shall have the opportunity of saying more about the work of the Ladies Committee, as I am to have the pleasure of being present at the final meeting of that Committee on the 1st of April next.

I will not deal this afternoon with the generosity of individuals; but I may say that more offers of a very generous character are being received by me, and by members of the Executive Committee, which I need not tell you are receiving every possible consideration, and for which the Executive Committee and myself are most grateful. It is necessary, however, to examine all these proposals with great care, having in view our natural desire to meet the wishes of the donors with regard to any conditions they may ask for, and also having in view the necessity for working out the whole of our Hospital scheme of expansion on a properly recognised and co-ordinated plan. We must also have every regard to the remarks which Sir Ness Wadia has made about the Nursing Association, and, again, to the recurring expenditure which will be incurred in the future by the provision of extra and better hospital accommodation.

I am quite sure that this expansion of hospital accommodation in Bombay has not been started one day too soon, and, in fact, I would go so far as to say that it should have been considered several years ago. If you study the Triennial Report on Medical Relief, you will find that the demand for such medical relief in public institutions, apart entirely from private institutions, has grown largely year by year.

The statement of accounts showed the receipt of Rs. 5,71,221-15-3 as donation the principal donors being His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson, Sir Victor Sassoon, the Trustees of N. M. Wadia Charities, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the High Priest of the Bohras, staff and workmen of Mills in Bombay and Mr. Poonamchand Karamchand Kotawala.

The proposition was put to vote and carried 'nem con.'

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy then proposed the names of additional members of the Executive Committee which were adopted.

Dr. Choksi then proposed a vote of thanks for His Excellency the Governor which was carried.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Meeting of the General Committee of the Hospital Fund on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the President and Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Thursday.

A murder was committed in Kashmere Gate Bazar, Delhi on Sunday night when a Gurkha sleeping with his wife was assaulted with some sharp weapon on the head. The Gurkha became senseless and was admitted into hospital where he subsequently died. It is alleged the crime was the result of some domestic quarrel.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

MUMTAZ BEGUM'S REVELATIONS.

HER HUSBAND'S EVIDENCE.

The hearing was continued before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court of the suit filed against Mumtaz Begum by her infant daughter in respect of an alleged gift of Rs. 75,000, the balance of Bawla's legacy.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla appeared for the plaintiff Saadut Begum. Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. M. C. Setalvad represented the defendant Mumtaz Begum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taraporewalla, Mumtaz Begum said that the late Mr. Bawla had very great affection for.

He treated you not as a dancing girl but as a respectable women?—Yes

And if he had loved you he would have married you?—Yes.

Bawla knew that you were in a family way?—Yes.

Bawla wanted to make provision for you and your child?—Whatever provision he had made was made for my benefit, and not for the child.

You expected that he would marry you in a short time?—Yes I was thinking so.

I put it to you that Bawla assured you that he would make provision for you and the child to be born?—He never spoke about that. But on the day he was shot I came to know that he had made a will and that he had bequeathed a legacy for me.

You did not want to make any provision for your child?—I knew that whatever I possess belongs to the child after my death.

You are a young woman, and if you marry again, there is a chance of your getting other children. What will be the position of the child in that case?—Even then, the money which Bawla had bequeathed to me will go to Saadut absolutely after my death.

"LIASON" WITH ABDUL REHMAN.

Abdul Rehman sought your acquaintance with a view to marrying you?—I can't say that.

Why did he seek your acquaintance then?—My parents wanted me to lead an immoral life. My parents arranged that Abdul Rehman should pay Rs. 1,000 per month, and thereafter he began to visit me.

You were, therefore, to be his mistress?—Yes.

Continuing, Mumtaz said that she had sent a notice to Vazir Begum from Amritsar to return her jewellery worth Rs. 3 lakhs.

So long as your mother has got these jewellery she is a rich woman?—Yes.

Then do you suggest that your mother wants the child's money for her own benefit?—Yes. All that she has been doing for her own benefit. She wants that I should be a beggar.

MAHMADALLI'S THREAT.

Abdul Rehman, Mian Mahmad Sherif Mumtaz Begum's husband, next gave evidence. Examined by Mr. B. J. Desai said that he was a hide and skin merchant, and also a member of the Amritsar Corporation.

Shown a document, witness said it was in his handwriting. He said that once when he went to his wife's (Mumtaz Begum's) house he found her sad. Asked to explain the reason she told witness that her parents wanted her to pass a writing to the effect that she had not married the witness. Witness then went upto Mahmadalli and told him that he could stand it no longer and he must take away his wife. Mahmadalli said to witness "you are dealing with a dangerous man." You know what happened to the Maharajah of Indore and Bawla who took away my daughter?" Mahmadalli then asked witness to pass a writing to the effect that he had no interest in his wife's property.

Cross-examined by the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Taraporewalla, Abdul Rehman said that they proposed that he should visit Mumtaz for two or three years after which they would consider the question of marriage. In the meantime, witness was to pay them Rs. 1,000 per month as salary. Witness was afraid of Mahmadalli because, like the other members of his community he was a dangerous man. Their business was to squeeze out money from other people, and they were professional procurers.

Knowing that Mumtaz had been the mistress of the Maharajah of Indore and Mr. Bawla, you sought her acquaintance and married her?—Yes.

Asked by his Lordship, witness said that the community was known as "kanjars" (prostitute class).

You have not come into contact with that community?—No.

SQUEEZED BY PARENTS.

You have not been squeezed by anybody?—No, except by these people (Mahmadalli and Wazir Begum).

Why did you not take away Mumtaz to your home immediately after marriage?—Because I apprehendd that they would create some trouble. I wanted to do it peacefully.

Witness further stated that Mahmadalli wanted him to divorce Mumtaz or to pass a writing disclaiming all rights to her property. Witness adopted the latter course.

Asked how he managed to take away his wife to his home, witness said that her parents would not allow it. But on one occasion he obtained permission to take her out for a drive and took her to his home.

The hearing was adjourned to to-day.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

KEEN COMPETITION IN H, WARD.

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, March 11.

Elections for seats in the Bandra Municipality were held yesterday in the Municipal School and Municipal buildings. There was keen competition throughout, particularly in H Wad. The results were declared after midnight.

NON-MAHOMEDAN WARDS.

A WARD (1 Seat).

	Votes.
1. Mr. M. B. Savant	65

B WARD (2 Seats).

1. Mr. Ignatius D'Monte	340
2. Mr. T. X. Almeida	266

C WARD (3 Seats).

1. Dr. Dias Peter A.	533
2. Mr. J. P. DeMello	351
3. Mr. Thomas DeMello	336

D WARD (2 Seats).

1. Mr. J. Almeida
2. Mr. K. B. H. J. Antia.

E WARD (1 Seat).

1. Mr. J.R. Athaide declared elected, Mr. D. M. D'Souza having withdrawn.

F WARD (2 Seats).

1. Dr. E. D'Silva.
2. Mr. J. S. Pereira.

G WARD (2 Seats))

1. Mr. Motiram G. Patil	
2. Mr. P. D. Miranda.	

H WARD (4 Seats).

1. Mr. Leo Rodrigues	1256
2. Mr. Hiralal M. Desai	673
3. V. T. Joshi	611
4. Mr. S. S. Naik	584

MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

WARD 1.

(1 Seat).

Shaikh Mahomudin.
Haji Kadarbux (uncontested).

WARD 2.

(1 Seat).

Mr. Gulamhusen Mahomed Babool	95

WARD 3 (2 Seats.)

v. Mr. M. A. Pitalwalla	167
2. Rajaballi Mahomed	119

PRAVASI PAGAL AGAIN?

CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION

When the hearing of the case in which Pravasi Pagal, the editor of the "Pole" was charged with defamation at the instance of Goswami Shrikrishna Jeevanji Maharaj, the eldest son of Shri Gokulnath Maharaj, was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday noon. Pravasi Pagal, the accused made a statement in which he pleaded not guilty. He stated that he was a Vaishnav by birth. Some two years ago he came in contact with the father of the complainant and began to pass his time at the Moti Haveli which was considered the premier Vaishnava Temple in Bombay. Very soon he grew disgusted with the evil practices followed in the Haveli and after reading a good deal of literature on the subject, he started a weekly newspaper named "The Pole" in which he treated the subject week after week. Some time in January, 1926, the accused met one Maganlal Ranchoodjee Giri Narayan who told him of the immoral connections of the complaintnt with Prabhavati but asked him not to publish it. Soon after, that, the accused received a writing on the same subject from Nasik and on making enquiries on the subject he found that the writing was true. He, therefore, published it. After it was published and the complaint was filled, Maganlal met the accused again and reproached him for publishing the matter. He also advised the accused to square up the matter by tendering apology which the accused refused to do. The accused firmly believed that his allegation were true.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

"NEW INDIA" IN NEW GARB

WEEKLY EDITION TO BE PUBLISHED IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Annie Besant has decided to stop "New India" as a daily and weekly hitherto published from Madras from March 16th and has made over the goodwill of the weekly edition to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who will publish the weekly edition of "New India" from Bombay under the joint editorship of Dr. Besant and himself.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATION.

The Annual Day celebration of the National Medical College will be celebrated on Sunday, March 13th at 4-30 p.m. in the compound of the Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital, Jetha Street, Lamington Road. Raja Partapgir Narsingirji will preside on the occasion.

MILL STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

500 workers of the Madhavji Dharamsi Mills Ld. situated at Foras Road struck work on Thursday as a protest against the management's suspending four workers of the mill on the ground of inefficiency.

50 workers of the Bomanji Petit mills and 24 of the Jacob Sassoon mills have also struck work on similar grounds.

LATEST NEWS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

Information is received here that Mr. Bhupendranath Dutt, a state-prisoner in Insein jail has been transferred to Bassein jail.

A message from Suri says the condition of Mr. Jibanlal Chatterji while is suffering from tuberculosis and who has been kept under the care of his brother at Suri Police Hospital is growing worse. He gets low fever everyday and vomits blood.—Free Press.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Four women are among the passengers on board last of the five new airway liners piloted by Captain Barnard destined for Egypt-India route which has left Croydon for Baghdad.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

It transpires that a high British authority who was informally approached and requested to use his good offices to procure release of Madame Borodin is unable to do anything, as the matter rests solely between the Soviet Government and Changtaungchang, the Shantung warlord. Northerners are now using "Pamiat Lenina" as transport.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The police raided the headquarters of postal Workers Union during the meeting at which preparations for another general strike were being discussed. Seventy-nine persons were arrested, but only the representative of General Labour Union and Secretary and Treasurer of Postal Workers' Union will be charged. Others will be liberated.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

A message from Wuhu says that mass meeting and demonstrations continue. Male foreigners who are concentrated there have been given guard by Chinese authorities.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Death has occurred of Joseph Taylor, the veteran quaker, who worked in Central Provinces and Calcutta since 1899 and returned only last year owing to ill health.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Further particulars of the outbreak at Wuhu show that the mob got out of control on 8th March. The small party sent out by the Chinese authorities did not seem to make serious efforts to control the situation. Women and children were placed on board British steamer H. M. S. "Welsey" is standing by.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March, 10.
Previous Closing Rate	14.10
To-day's Opening Rate	14.08
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	14.05
Difference	—.05
Branch April/May, expected to Open	293.0

LIVERPOOL.

	March, 10.
Previous Closing Rate	7.61
To-day's Opening Rate	7.52
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	7.55
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Mar. 10.
Silver Ready	25 7 0
Difference	0 2 0
	Lower.
Silver Forward	25 4 0
Difference	0 2 0
	Lower.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF THEFT.

Jaocien Parera, a Goan who was arrested at Santa Cruz on Monday on a charge of theft was placed before Mr. D. N. Da Khandalawala the acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court and was remanded into police custody for five days as police enquiries in the case were incomplete.

Sub-Inspector Rane of the Yellow Gate Police Station who placed the accused before the Magistrate stated that the accused was employed on board the dredger 'Sir George Lloyd' now lying at No. 11 Alexandra Docks. He was paid off by the Master on Saturday last but while leaving, it was alleged, he stole a purse containing G.C. notes and cash amounting to Rs. 554-4-6. The whole amount was recovered from the accused when he was arrested. As further inquiries in the case were incomplete, the accused was remanded into custody.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR.

An unknown Hindu boy aged 18 years was knocked down and severely injured at Esplanade Road opposite the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday morning by car No. 4012 belonging to the Japan Trading and Manufacturing Company of Hornby Road. The car was being driven from Dhobi Talao towards the Flora Fountain and when it approached the Bombay Gymphana, it is alleged, the boy all of a sudden tried to cross the road and was knocked down. The brakes were immediately applied and the car was stopped. The boy who was unconscious was removed to the G.T. Hospital where it was found the injuries sustained by him were of a serious nature.

MEHTA & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.
(On Government, G.I.P. Ry. and Bombay Port Trust Lists)
119, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 21285.

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1927.

STONE FOR BREAD.

The whole country has reason to rejoice that the majority of elected Muslim members, who sadly betrayed its interests on Tuesday in regard to the Ratio Bill, refrained from carrying out their anti-national threat of voting with the Government on the issue of constitutional reform on the suicidal and flimsy ground that their Hindu colleagues had not given a satisfactory response to their demand for effective protection of their rights as a minority. With the help of their votes a crushing defeat was given to the Government on Wednesday when the Assembly passed by a majority Mr. Jayakar's motion to reduce the demand for the grant of Rs. 60,000 for the touring expenses of the Executive Council to one rupee. By passing Mr. Jayakar's motion the Assembly has once again endorsed its oft-reated expression of national dissatisfaction with the existing mockery of Reforms and the growing contempt of the Tory Government towards the united demand of the country. Mr. Jayakar put India's case with great ability and remarkable restraint. As he pointed out, since the national demand was formulated in the Assembly in 1924 by Pandit Motilal Nehru the Government had not only done nothing to meet the wishes of the people, but had, on the contrary, curtailed the meagre rights which their representatives had under the Constitution. Their only response to Pundit Motilal's resolution was the Muddiman Committee. "They had asked for bread," Mr. Jayakar said, "and they were offered the stone" of that Committee. The Faridpur speech of the late Deshbandhu Das gave them an excellent opportunity of demonstrating the sincerity of their wearisome plea for co-operation. The Deshbandhu went to the utmost limit of concession and extended the hand of honourable co-operotion, but his offer was disdainfully spurned. "The more co-operation was given," as Mr. Jayakar said, "the more was demanded." If a fresh proof was needed to demonstrate that the insistence on "co-operation" as a condition precedent to constitutional advance was a pious humbug and nauseating cant, it was provided by the response of the Government to the genuine efforts towards co-operation made during the last two years by the representatives of the people. Mr. Jayakar's description of these efforts was as moving as it was vivid. He said:

"In making the offer, he (Deshbandhu Das) went to the utmost limit but there was no response from Government and what was more the Swaraj Party went further. They put their best man in the chair of the Assembly and some of the Swarajists even courted unpopularity and divorced themselves from their life-long friends in order to give co-operation. They were called sycophants and place-hunters. They bore all the calumny and offered co-operation by saying that if sufficient responsibility and initiative were given to the Ministers they were prepared to accept offices and co-operate with Government but Government still stood supreme and ignored what was happening in the country. Even the Indian National Congress had given Government enough indication and during the last six weeks of the session they had behaved in a most parliamentary way and even on great provocation had not behaved otherwise."

No self-respecting people could be expected to go further than this.

The explanation of the callous attitude of the Government is clear. They have no genuine desire to do the just and right thing by India, because, as their latest exploit in forcing a "Navy" on India to be paid by her and to be used for imperial purposes shows, Britain is determined to keep India as a milchcow until her people are united and strong enough to compel her to come to terms with them. The speeches of Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Alexander Muddiman bring this determination into relief. Sir Basil Blackett added insult to injury when he coolly informed the Indian members that "the powers of the Legislatures in the Dominions and elsewhere were increased by their tacitly assuming that they had more responsibility than was given by statute." Sir Basil was evidently talking with his tongue in his cheek in comparing the status of India with that of the Dominions, where the representatives of the people had full control over the disposal of their finances and where no foreigners were imported from a distance of thousands of miles to officer the army and carry on the administration. Sir Basil was good enough to say that "the finances of the Government had very greatly improved by the fact that they had to be submitted to the stern criticism and careful scrutiny by the House." Did he realise when he gave this certificate to the Legislature that this argument strengthened rather than weakened the Indian demand for real power, for those who have shown themselves to be capable critics can certainly be expected to shoulder more onerous responsibilities with success and credit? Sir Alexander Muddiman presented to the Legislature the familiar "non-possumus" that there was nothing doing until the Royal Commission came in 1929 and examined how the pupils had behaved themselves in the first stage of their tutelege. Sir Alexander Muddiman declared that it was not possible for any Government to give any people Self-Government and that it must come from the people themselves. The people of India realize this only too well. But Sir Alexander Muddiman cannot ignore the fact that it is possible for a people to use the brute force at its command, to which Sir Michael O'Dwyer referred on a famous occasion, in order to deprive another people of its freedom. If Sir Alexander Muddiman's statement has any meaning, it means this that the Indian people cannot hope to get any justice from Britain by playing at "parliament." Lala Lajpatrai summed up the irony of the situation when he said: "This House was a mockery of Parliament and the curious manipulation of votes that went on was fully apparent yesterday when only 28 non-officials voted for 1s. 6d. as against 65 and yet the world was told that the Assembly had accepted 1s. 6d." The Government in short, never felt their position stronger than now and Mr. Jayakar gave voice to the unexpressed desire of the Nation when he said that "the last point had been reached and if Government did not yield now they would have to think of going back and turning to some other methods of forcing Government to yield to the popular will."

The first step towards the adoption of these methods is the creation of a United Front in and outside the Legislature. Fortunately, the Congress Party and the Nationalist Party have worked with one mind on all occasions and a happy understanding for joint action has been arrived at between them. What remains to be done is to secure the constant co-operation of elected Muslim members. The unpatriotic step taken by the majority of elected Muslim members in voting with the Government on the Ratio question points to the danger of delay in settling the Hindu-Muslim difference which, *pace* Sir Alexander Muddiman, are exploited by Government to deny freedom to India. Moulvi Mahomed Yakub's frank and welcome declaration that the question of music before mosque was not a religious one and his plea for united action on the basis of a satisfactory settlement of the Muslim demand and Lala Lajpatrai's conciliatory speech containing the assurance on behalf of the Hindus that the legitimate rights and interests of Muslims would be protected, are, we trust, a happy augury of a growing realisation on the part of the leaders of the two communities that the present distressing condition of stalemate must give place to complete understanding and vigorous common effort for the country's emancipation. If the discussion on Mr. Jayakar's resolution has not made any difference in the attitude of the Government, it has served the great end of clearing the atmosphere so far as the differences between Hindus and Muslims are concerned. The Indian members of the Legislature will be rendering a distinct disservice to the country if they do not take advantage of this opportunity and, by consolidating the gain already secured, concentrate thir energies on the attainment of the single aim of securing a final and happy solution of the communal problem before they disperse to their homes towards the end of the month.

THROW OUT THE BILL

We regret the decision of the Assembly on the Ratio Bill. Apart from the merits of the controversy, it is a triumph for Sir Basil not so much for his financial wisdom and sagacity as for his tactics, astuteness and manoeuvering. When we recall the history of attaining and maintaining 1s.6d. rate during the last two years we are distressed to find that the Indian public is humbugged by the arguments which are fallacious, by figures which are unreliable and by reasoning which is subtle. We have been consistently maintaining that the real question before the country is that of the standard and that the ratio question is of subordinate importance. While recognising the necessity of 1s. 4d. rate we pointed out that in the heat of the controversy over the rate, we should not forget the main issue. Now 1s. 6d. rate is accepted by a majority of three. We do not know the fate of the remaining clauses of the Bill—dealing with the demonetisation of the sovereign and the half sovereign, the undertaking of the obligation by the Government to sell gold exchange in a definite quantity and other cognate matters. But if they are also passed the foundations for the gold Bullion Standard and the Reserve Bank will be laid by September and the whole monetary organisation recommended by the Commission will come into existence. It is unfortunate that the majority of our legislators have not realized the implications of the new monetary organisation suggested by the Commission. It is an organisation to manipulate and manipulate arbitrarily the whole system with a view to deprive India of her gold, with a view to stifle her industrial development and with a view to control her currency and credit in the way in which it suits the currency authority. We know, to our bitter experience, what such a manipulation means. In short, India is to be experimented for the benefit of the world!

It is necessary to examine the ethics of the tactics resorted to by the Government of India in facilitating the decision for 1s. 6d. rate. It should be noted that the sole test laid down by the Commission for fixing the exchange rate as a definite rate was whether the prices had adjusted themselves to that rate. If there was an adjustment to that rate, that rate or the 'de facto' rate should be accepted. The Commission found that the prices in India had adjusted to 1s. 6d. rate, hence they recommended 1s. 6d. It is now admitted that in August 1926 there was no adjustment and Sir Purshottamdas was right and in close touch with the realities when he asserted that there was no adjustment. Firstly, it is very difficult to prove such an adjustment because our statistics and index numbers are defective and unreliable and secondly, the exchange rate affects only 1/15 of our total transactions, hence its effect on the general level of prices is neither substantial nor pervading. Sir Basil knew this and also knew the weakness of the recommendation of the Commission. It is true that the Government had by August 1926 set forces into motion to complete the process of adjustment, but the object was not realized. To strengthen the case for 1s. 6d. complete or more adjustment was necessary, hence the delay till January. Between September and January to complete the process of adjustment the Government deflated the currency to the extent of 31 crores and brought about an apparent adjustment. Now this can be done easily by an authority which has the sole control of currency. Again in January feeling their position insecure, with a double object, to complete the process of adjustment and to place the Legislature on the horns of dilemma, the Government very astutely postponed all discussion till the Budget. Sir Basil was laying a trap for the Legislature working for his object both within the organisation by deflation, and outside by presenting awkward alternatives to the members of the Legislature and he was bound to succeed in view of the poor equipment and the calibre of our Legislature. Speaking of the decision of the Government in January to postpone the discussion of the Bill, the London "Statist" very rightly observed: "Let us admit that the Government of India have acted very astutely in causing the enemy to withhold their fire until the position of 1s. 6d. ratio had been fairly consolidated. But have they acted wisely? Such tactics are scarcely worthy of high ideals of British rule in India." There is nothing marvellous in the triumph of the Government. The issue has not been decided on its merits. A deliberate attempt has been made by the Government to create a definite situation by pulling the strings from behind irrespective of the consideration of the welfare of the people and after strengthening and consolidating their position the Government face the discussion and the inevitable result is that the Government get a victory.

We are not at all convinced by the arguments of Sir Basil. His economics is unsound, his reasoning is one-sided although his zest is overflowing. We regret the decision of the Assembly because it will cripple our purchasing power for years and retard our industrial development and deprive our agriculturists of crores every year, swell unemployment and intensify depression. Let there be no mistake about the fact that the decision is foisted upon the Legislature by the Government indirectly by creating an abnormal situation and presenting ugly alternatives, but it is a decision which is essentially in the interests of the foreigners, the I.C.S., and the importers to the general detriment of the people. And it is a grim irony that Muslim elected members have proved false to their country by becoming a party to an act which will spell ruin to millions of their own co-religionists as well as their fellow-countrymen. We hope they will, realising the enormity of the wrong they have done to their country, now at least make common cause with their fellow-countrymen in the legislature and throw out the entire Bill.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

The Indian Navy Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons, on Wednesday the Labour motion for its rejection having been defeated by 245 votes to 117. The number of votes cast against the measure shows how the representatives of the British working classes were as a body solidly against it as they realised the motive underlying this new anxiety on the part of a Tory Government to give India a Navy. The truth about the whole business was, however, brought out in the speech of Mr. Ammon, the Labour member who moved the rejection of the measure with the remark that it was absurd to talk about the Bill giving India a Navy. He said it was simply an endeavour to supplement the British Navy and impose its cost on India. It is just this additional burden which India wants to avoid and all the specious arguments that the new measure will provide facilities for the training of Indians will hold no water in this country where people have learnt by bitter experience what importance to attach to them. Lord Winterton condescended to refer to an "existing law" which the Bill did not propose to alter. Under this law Indians were eligible for commissions in the Royal Indian Marine. He lamented the fact that the class of educated Indians "willing and capable of serving as officers of ships" was non-existent. If it was, whose, indeed, has been the fault? It is not that educated Indians have shown an aversion to naval training, but whatever the law may be, in actual practice opportunities for securing such training remain denied to them. Is it not a fact, for example, that even in securing an apprenticeship in the R. I. M. Dockyard in Bombay, Anglo-Indian youths receive preferential treatment over Indians?

There is one aspect of the Indian Navy Bill, however, which has a familiar ring and which ought to be protested against severely by the popular representatives in the Assembly when the "consequential legislation" in regard to it comes up for its sanction. Just as use is made of Indian troops abroad for imperial purposes at the sweet will of Downing Street simply by informing the Viceroy, the Agent in India of the British Government, that they are required for service abroad, so can the Royal Indian Navy be placed at the disposal of His Majesty. As Mr. Bridgeman specifically declared in the Commons "it might be employed for purposes other than the purely local defence of India." He avoided answering the query whether the Indian Legislature would be consulted before the Indian Naval units were sent away from India by simply giving the vague assurance that there were "ample safeguards" in the Bill. In the case of using Indian troops abroad there was the acceptance by the Government of India in 1921 of the Legislative Assembly's resolution restricting such use for purely defensive purposes. Recent events have shown how this pledge has been broken by Government. In the Indian Navy Bill there is no pretence about giving any such pledge. The Legislative Assembly should take the first opportunity available to declare that it is absolutely opposed to the measure.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

THE BURDEN OF ENGLISH STUDIES.

(BY D. R. GADGIL.)

III

Apart, however, from the grave defects of the present course I am strongly opposed to so much time being compulsorily devoted to English at the B.A., examination. After the intermediate stage is passed the student is expected to be left very much to himself in his choice of subjects; he is also expected to begin a certain amount of specialized study. Therefore, there should be the least possible amount of compulsion to study any one particular subject. If the University thinks that some definite proportion be held between literary and other subjects this may be prescribed. But to say that three papers, all in English, of a particular kind must be studied by every student is to go much too far.

A USELESS BURDEN.

In the early days of University Education in India the study of English literature held an important position, because that was the chief means by which an Indian student became acquainted with Western thought. In the words of the Calcutta University Commission: "In former days, when Western ideas were fresh to India, students felt more enthusiasm on being brought into contact with European thought and literature in the course of their work for a University degree. The reading of English books, the words of European teachers, kindled their minds and gave them a new outlook on life." This outlook is no longer new and thus much of the peculiar value that the study of English literature possessed in those days is now lost. A larger variety of subjects, all on Western lines or largely influenced by Western thought, is now studied at the University than was formerly the case. The student, therefore, need not go to English literature to become acquainted with Western thought, and all the literatures of the Vernaculars even have become impregnated with the spirit of the West. To quote again: "Through books and newspapers, and often through talk heard at home, they (students) have already become familiar with many ideas which, in the earlier days of Western education in India, were first encountered in the College course."

THE WRONG INSTRUMENT.

Secondly, the place of English literature in the curriculum may be defended on the ground that the study of all great literatures has a high cultural value. I admit the cultural value but maintain that we are using the wrong instrument. If literature is to be taught it should surely, in the first place, be the literature in the Vernacular. There are very many real difficulties in the way of the Indian student trying to appreciate English literature. Let me emphasize the fact again. It is a foreign tongue. The idiom of the language often escapes us. Most students hardly know English well enough to follow the various shades of meaning with any ease. We cannot easily enter into the spirit of English literature. Our mode of life is so different, our world of ideas in many cases so divergent. The whole set of literary allusions, of common imagery also differ. In India we have hardly any autumn. Our winter to us means a very different sort of winter than to an Englishman. There is the perpetual background again of Greek thought and literature, the influence of Christianity with all of which most of us are unacquainted. With such difficulties in the way we can expect no adequate appreciation of English literature from the average Indian student.

A PERVERSE METHOD.

It is a very good aim to cultivate a taste for poetry in every University student but it is a perverse way to set about doing it through the medium of a foreign tongue. Most people appreciate best only the literature in their mother-tongue. We may be taught Economics through English but let us, at any rate, be taught to value poetry through our Vernaculars. The whole objection lies not in the study of English literature— that may be permitted, nay even encouraged — but in making it compulsory on students of mathematics, of economics, of philosophy etc., and secondly, in giving English the sole position as the medium of literary and cultural education.

NO COMPULSORY ENGLISH.

The compulsory study of English at the B.A., Examination, then, serves no useful purpose and is a grave burden on the other studies. It is, therefore, advisable to drop these papers entirely, if possible. This has, already, been done at some of the newer Indian Universities, for example, at Lucknow. If, however, we must have a paper in English let there be only one paper, the texts for this paper being three or four works of modern thinkers. The texts should be chosen for the quality of their prose as well as for the path-breaking qua-

(Continued on page 9.)

FAMINE IN BIJAPUR.

REVENUE MEMBER'S HALF TRUTHS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I congratulate Mr. Naik the Collector of Bijapur, on his singular good fortune in having the Hon. Mr. Rieu as his brief-holder in the Council. The talents of the Revenue Member are not required to defend our countryman, Mr. Naik; because no criticism has been directed against his person. It has become a second nature with the bureaucracy to defy public opinion and to push up an officer who disregards it. The public will not be surprised if Mr. Naik is installed on the gadi of a Divisional Commissionership at no distant date for his valuable services in Bijapur district. But I am not unmindful of the fact that the Collector is trying hard to do good to the people by proposing various irrigation schemes the execution of which is not possible in the near future. The voluminous correspondence between the Collector and the Government, it should be remembered, cannot fill the empty stomachs and wet parched throats. Therefore, the Collector cannot be exonerated from the blame of not granting remission and suspension on a liberal scale and in not declaring famine in the district.

I cannot but characterise the statements of the Revenue Member as irresponsible and deliberately defiant. The District Congress Committee has times without number challenged the Government to find any exaggeration in their annawari. But the Government officers, instead of accepting the challenge, delayed the publication of their own annawari and thus avoided the evil of their annawari being tested by the public. The Revenue Member says that he had been to Bijapur. This statement is a half-truth which is more dangerous than falsehood. He had been here in September last in connection with the District Co-operative Conference and stayed here for few hours. At that time no one—not even the wicked Congressmen had dreamt of famine in the district I do not know whether the Hon. Member is endowed with any supernatural powers that can help him to read the future. The "Times of India," which is in the habit of accusing others of ill-informed and hasty criticism, at once accepts the word of the Hon. Mr. Rieu as gospel truth. I advise the writer in the "Times of India"

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

The Test of Their Sympathy.

On the assurance of the B. N. R. authorities and of the Government that their demands will be justly dealt with the B. N. R. strikers have agreed to resume work. The humanitarian consideration that their continued cessation from work will imperil the safety of the huge pilgrim traffic for the Kumbha-mela and the Dol-jatra has also influenced this decision of theirs. The men are to send a deputation to Delhi to represent to the Government of India the urgent need of making an inquiry into the reasons why they were obliged to strike work and how best to redress their grievances. We hope such an inquiry will not be refused to them. The men have acted in a spirit of great patience and forbearance. The Agent of the B. N. R. ought to be prevailed upon by the Government of India to see that an independent inquiry is held into all their grievances. We would urge them to have upon the Committee of Inquiry the representatives of delegates from the B.N.R. employees Trade Union as such a step will induce them to have confidence in its work.

Still Undecided.

Sir Pheroze Sethna did well in again emphasizing by his resolution in the Council of State the demand unanimously and repeatedly made by all political parties in India that an Indian should lead India's delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations. The mover of the resolution was informed when he made an attempt last time in the Council of State to make Government agree to this view that they had not yet made up their mind in the matter. India knows that in this question the ultimate decision lies with the Secretary of State under the existing constitution, but if the Government of India intimate to him clearly and emphatically that it is humiliating to India to find herself represented by a non-Indian as the head of her delegation at Geneva, the Secretary of State will be hard put to it to find a suitable answer in favour of continuing the present practice. From the Law Member's reply to Sir Pheroze Sethna it appears that the Government of India are still undecided about the satisfactory solution of a matter so vital to Indian self-respect. One would have thought it possible for an Indian Law Member to bring his colleagues to a decisive frame of mind in regard to it. Or is it the case that in this matter the Government of India have no voice at all and must be ready to obey the commands of the Secretary of State?

Good Money After Bad.

The General Member in the debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Government's Development schemes alternated between truculent and repentant language in defending a policy which it must be confessed is an unwelcome and most inconvenient legacy to him. But if it is so, as he himself acknowledges in the Council debates with tiresome reiteration, why does he not seek the co-operation of his critics, particularly of those critics who have a wider and a more intimate grasp of the subject than he can have and try to get out of the mess in which the Government Housing Schemes have landed him? His defence that he was not the General Member when any one of the schemes was launched is no relief or consolation to the tax-payer. "It is not I that did it, Sir, it was the other fellow," is good enough for the school boy who wants to escape punishment, but this type of special pleading on Mr. Cawasji Jehangir's part is of no avail in lessening the tax-payer's burden. Six and a half crores have been wasted on the various schemes and he has a right to know why more good money should be thrown after bad.

A Mischievous Proposal.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the retiring President of the Chamber, Sir Joseph Kay, protested again on behalf of that body against the diversion of trade from Bombay Port to the Kathiawar Ports because of the lower customs tariff charged by them. The remedy he suggested is, however, as retrograde as it will prove vexatious. He proposed that if the negotiations between the Government of India and the Kathiawar States fail, the Viramgam line of internal tariff against imports should again be opened. It was after a severe and long continued struggle on the part of the public that the Viramgam customs station was abolished, and a strong protest ought to be lodged by it in advance against the idea of revising the practice of charging custom dues at any internal station in the country. The Government of India know how to get their point, when they really mean to, with the Indian States and they must come to an amicable arrangement with them for securing tariff dues for goods entering British territory. On no account can the proposal of re-opening the Viramgam customs station be tolerated by the public.

Hard Up.

When it is a question of really and effectively helping the people of this Presidency to secure the benefits of a type of education which will be of material use to them, the Government of Bombay plead financial stringency. In answer to Mr. Ginwalla's question whether the Government proposed to establish technological and scientific institutions, the new Education Minister gave the stereotyped reply that there was no money with Government for doing anything of the kind. An Administration that can afford to waste 72 lakhs on the Salsette Railway, a concern which it now begs the G.I.P. to take over on ridiculously cheap terms, cannot spare a few lakhs for the provision of technical institutions. Now that Bombay has had a windfall in the remission of its provincial contribution, why should Mr. Desai not insist upon using for educational schemes part of that ill-gotten Government booty—the additional twenty lakhs from the increased Stamp Duties forced upon the Presidency?

INDICTMENT OF EXCISE POLICY.

FINANCE MEMBER'S APOLOGIA

ADEN SPRINGS A SURPRISE ON GOVERNMENT.

In the Bombay Council on Thursday, the Home Member made an important statement regarding the administration of Aden; but he evaded answering the question of recovering Bombay's contribution to the development of Aden.

Mr. Patel's cut motion gave an opportunity for an interesting debate and the Excise policy of the Government came in for a good deal of criticism. Some suggestions were made to advance the policy of prohibition and to replace the lost revenues.

INTERPELLATIONS REGARDING NARIMAN LIBEL CASE.

When the Bombay Legislative Council met on Thursday afternoon three was a full dressed debate on the Excise policy pursued by the Bombay Government.

ADEN BILL.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member, made an important statement to the House in connection with Aden bill. He assured the House that the Bombay Government could not have known that the decision of His Majesty's Government was so imminent. His plea was to wait and see the result of the pourparlers.

An interesting debate then ensued on the cut motion proposed by Mr. G. I. Patel of Ahmedabad, asking a reduction of Rs. 1 lakh from the total demand for grant under "Excise." The mover had made it clear on last Monday when he introduced the amendment that his cut was intended to criticise the general Excise policy of Government. During the whole day no less than 14 members participated in the discussion.

DRINK, A TONIC.

The first opposition to the policy of prohibition, came from Mr. P. J. Murzban of Bombay. Mild drink was a good tonic, according to him. On behalf of his own community, he declared to the House that Parsis would go on in their own way even if the Bombay Government were to inaugurate a policy of total prohibition.

LOCAL OPTION UNNESSARY.

The Hon. Sir Shunilal Mehta, the Finance Member, made an exhaustive statement in defence of the Government policy.

Mr. Chikodi of Belgaum District, suggested a way to replenish the depleted finances, Bombay Gaovernment, he stated, had a right to claim the salt revenue from the Central Government.

REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar always prefers to tread the path which others have not trodden. Curiously enough, he ran to the rescue of poor and labouring classes and warned the Government against any increase in taxation, which the policy of prohibition would surely entail. Sir Vasantrao gave a valuable piece of advice to the House when he declared with all seriousness that drink was no evil if it was kept under control. He cited his Bible to prove that Hindus required drinks on certain ceremonials.

Dr. Ambedkar, Messrs. Ginwalla, Joshi and Jairamdas Daulatram, in their very illuminating speeches, made a very strong case in favour of immediate prohibition.

The mover of the motion was conspicuous by his absence from the House. The debate on the Excise policy will continue to-day when the Minister in charge of Excise portfolio, is expected to make an exhaustive reply. There is a likelihood that the motion will be withdrawn at the eleventh hour.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council met in the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon when the following questions were put to and answered by the respective members in charge of the departments.

DEFAMATION CASES.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will Government be pleased to state what expenditure they have sanctioned for prosecuting Mr. Nariman, M.L.C., and for defending Sir Lawless Hepper, in the defamation cases arising out of the Back Bay Reclamation Inquiry?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: Government have sanctioned the engagement by Mr. Harvey of Messrs. Little and Company, Solicitors, and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law, as special counsel to conduct the prosecution of Mr. Nariman, on the following scale of fees:—

Messrs. Little and Company—

Rs. 45 for the first hour and Rs. 30 for the subsequent hours of hearing with a maximum of Rs. 150 per day; and a fee not exceeding Rs. 500 for instructions according to the work and time involved in the preparation of the case.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law:

Rs. 300 for three hours or less and Rs. 450 per day if the hearing occupies more than three hours.

With regard to the complaint lodged by Mr. Nariman against Sir Lawless Hepper, Sir Thomas Strangman has agreed to appear on behalf of Sir Lawless Hepper without any fees. In case Sir Thomas Strangman does not appear on behalf of Sir Lawless Hepper, Government have sanctioned the engagement by Sir Lawless Hepper of Mr. Velinkar on the same terms as those on which he has been engaged in Mr. Harvey's case against Mr. Nariman.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount spent on the Back Bay Reclamation from the very beginning up to the year ending 31st December 1926 or the figure available up to the last available date;

(b) whether they intend to carry out the recommendations of the Mears' Committee and what would be the approximate cost for carrying out the scheme as modified, in light of the recommendations of the Mears' Committee;

(c) how long it will take to complete the work of reclamation of Back Bay;

(d) what would be the totall estimated loss on the scheme, taking into consideration the present market rates of land in Bombay?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) The total expenditure on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme up to the end of December 1926 is Rs. 4,83,07,264 exclusive of interest and general charges.

(b), (c) and (d) Government have not yet reached any decision on the Mears' Committee's report but they will make an announcement later in this matter.

THE FAMINE CODE.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District): Will Government be pleased to state whether they intend to revise the Famine Code especially as the conditions with respect to labour have been vastly changed owing to the starting of new industries in Bombay, Sholapur and other industrial towns and the difficulty of grass is growing more and more acute and the problem of providing cattle for agriculture has become difficult?

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu: Government have already undertaken the revision of the Famine Relief Code, and the Code as revised will be published very shortly.

There were thick rumours in the lobbies of the House that the Opposition parties, particularly the Bombay Council Nationalist Party and the United Nationalist Party were not going to press for any division so far as the grants for Transfrered Departments were concerned. The proceedings commenced with Mr. W. S. Mukadam's presenting to the House several petitions which he had received from the tax-ridden people of his district, i.e., The Pachmahal district. The petitioners had complained that great injustice was being done to them by Government in increasing the land assessment. The increase in the land tax was simply intolerable and beyond their means to pay. The applicants had requested the House to appoint an enquiry committee to go through the matter and report to the House the conditions on the spot.

ADEN BILL.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B Hotson, the Home Member, then made an important statement in connection with the bill further to amend the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act, 1864 The first reading of this bill was passed by the House only a few days back. The bill was then referred to the Select Committee on the motion of Mr. Amritlal Sheth. The report of the Select Committee was placed before the House on Thursday.

Mr. Hotson informed the House that Government did not intend to hurry the passing of the bill. The question of the administration of Aden was being discussed by His Majesty's Government. The Bombay Government, the Home Member said, had no reasons to suppose that any decison of His Majesty's Government on the question, was imminent.

Mr. Lalji Naranji: Is it possible for the Government of Bombay to recover the money they had spent on development of Aden?

The Home Member said it was not possible for him to say anything definitely.

The President then prescated the report of the Select Committee to the House.

EXCISE POLICY CRITICISED.

A huge debate then ensued on the motion of Mr. G. I. Patel of Ahmedabad, asking a reduction of a lakh of rupees from the total demand under the dead "Excise." The motion was taken advantage of for a general discussion on the excise policy or the Government.

CONTROL FOREIGN LIQUOR.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani (Surat District) said Government had accepted prohibition as the final goal of their excise policy, yet they had not adopted a policy calculated to reach that goal. The total consumption of liquor, the speaker contended, was on the increase from day to day. It was the duty of the Government to control the foreign liquor and educate the public opinion if they (Government) wanted to reach the goal of total prohibition.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat City) supported

(Cntinued on page 9.)

DO NOT SHOOT CHINESE'

EXHORTATION TO INDIAN TROOPS.

HANDBILLS NEAR PUNJABIS' BILLETS.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Shanghai.—Handbills in Hindustani urging Indian troops of Shanghai Defence Force not to shoot down the Chinese were found in the precincts of the Punjabis' billets at Yantsepoo.—Reuter.

"NOT EXECUTED, BUT WELL TREATED"

SOVIET EMISSARIES UNDER GUARD.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Peking.—There is now reason to believe that none of the Soviet emissaries captured in steamer "Pamiat Lenina" have been executed, but that they are well treated though closely guarded at Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung.—Reuter.

EXECUTION OF EMISSARIES

SOVIET NOTE TO CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE.

LONDON, March 9.

Peking.—The Soviet Embassy has lodged another Note with the Chinese Foreign Office following the report that Chang-Tsung-Chang had three Soviet emissaries executed as spies in possession of his military plans.

BORODIN'S REQUEST.

It is reported that Borodin has unofficially requested the good offices of the British authorities to secure the release of his wife, but the British Legation denies any knowledge of it.—Reuter.

MADAME BORODIN'S SEIZURE

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF CHANG'S PLANS.

LONDON, March 9.

Peking.—The Soviet Embassy is very much perturbed at the seize of Madame Borodin. She was travelling in her maiden name and was returning to Hankow after visiting Shanghai to see her young son off to Vladiyostock. She is charged with possessing plans of Chang-tsun-chang's military dispositions and other military information. The Chinese state that th steamer was flying the red flag which was hauled down when seized and was carrying ammunition. Madame Borodin's fellow-captives claimed diplomatic status and immunity, but their trunks contained Soviet propaganda. Chang tsun-chang has telegraphed to Chang-tso-lin stating that all the four captives had been carrying on revolutionary propaganda against the North and, therefore, urges Chang-tso-lin to press the Peking Government to sever all relations with the Soviets. It is understood that the British authorities, unofficially and through an intermediary, are acting on behalf of Jacob Borodin to secure his wife's release.—Reuter.

BRITISH STEAMER LEAVES FOR WUHU

LONDON, March 9.

Shanghai.—H. M. S. "Emerald" has left for Wuhu from Nanking.

Eight armoured cars equipped with Rolls Royce engine and capable of running 60 miles per hour were landed here to-day from the "Karmala."—Reuter.

REGAINING CONCESSIONS BY NEGOTIATIONS.

RAILWAY SYSTEM TIED UP.

LONDON, March 9.

Shanghai.—The Shanghai Branch of Kuomintang has issued a manifesto saying it has decided to regain the Concessions by negotiations rather than force.

The Southerners' propaganda are bearing fruit in the local railway system which is gradually getting tied up, seriously complicating transportation with the consequence that there is a cessation of passenger traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow line. On account of heavy troop movements, coastal steamers to the north are crowded. Mr. O'Malley is trying to reach Peking, but he will probably be held up here for the rest of the week.—Reuter.

HINDU MAHA SABHA SESSION

DR. MOONJE TO PRESIDE.

PATNA, March 9.

An extraordinary meeting of teh Reception Committee of the 10th Hindu Mahasabha was held here yesterday to elect a President for the ensuing Mahasabha. Some 12 provinces had sent in their nominations generally in favour of Dr. Moonji or Mr. Jayakar, a majority of them being in favour of Dr. Moonji. He was elected President.—A.P.

RELIEF TO FAMINE STRICKEN DHOLKA.

SUSPENSION OF ASSESSMENT GRANTED

GOVT. MEASURES IN VILLAGES.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 10.

The Secretary of the Dholka Taluka Congress Committee states that Government has granted full suspension of assessment in six villages and half suspension in 47 other villages. Local authorities are looking into individual cases of distress with a view to affording relief. Relief works also are likely to be started shortly.—A. P.

INDIAN COLLEGES FUND.

CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

A campaign to raise 50,000 sterling for Indian Colleges Fund has been launched at a meeting in London by Sir Frederick Whyte. He warmly advocated the cause of women's education deploring the fact that education and social progress lagged behind the political reforms in India. Arthur Mayhew declared that India must alter her matrimonial and social customs before women's education could definitely progress. He urged that the best means of assuring good feeling between East and West lay in ardent co-operation in admirable objects such as women's education. Lord Meston approved the scheme.—Reuter.

B. N. RAILWAY STRIKE.

WORKERS RETURNING IN LARGE NUMBERS.

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The Agent Bengal Nagpur Railway, in a communique this evening says that there has been general resumption of work throughout the line and 9000 men resumed work at Kharagpur workshops today. It is hoped that normal conditions will be restored very shortly.—A.P.

PROCEDURE FOR FUTURE COMPACTS.

IR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT

LONDON, March 9.

Geneva.—Before the Council of the League, Sir A. Chamberlain made a statement that the Governments of the British Empire hoped that instead of continuing the novel form adopted for the first time in the Treaty of Versailles, future compacts might be made to conform to the general practice followed in the case of other treaties, and might be expressed as agreements between the heads of States. He added that he made this statement at the express desire of all Governments represented at the Imperial Conference. Reversion to the older form would facilitate the Empire's acceptance of the treaties made under the League's auspices. The Council noted Sir A. Chamberlains remarks.—Reuter's Special.

FALL IN TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

LONDON, March 9.

Amsterdam.—Owing to Fascism's having practically wiped out Italian trade unions also owing to unemployment economic and other difficulties in France, Germany and Britain and Communist dissensions in France membership of the International Federation of the Trade Unions has fallen in 3 years from 24 to 15 millions. Consequently Federation is now considering an extensive scheme of administrative retrenchment including removal of headquarters from Amsterdam to a cheaper centre.—Reuter.

PITY THE POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

MR. CHAMANLAL'S PLEA FOR INQUIRY.

"EX-SERVICE" MONOPOLY IN WIRELESS DEPARTMENT.

After the heat of the first previous days proceedings in the Assembly were dull comparatively. Many proposals for cut were tabled, but most of them were withdrawn after discussion.

Interest centred round Mr. Prakasam's motion when the grievances of Postal employees were freely debated. Diwan Chamanlal and Mr. Joshi figured prominently, the former pleading for the appointment of a Committee of inquiry.

MORE WITHDRAWALS THAN MOTIONS.

(From Our Special Representative).

NEW DTLHI, March 10.

Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, the distinguished leader of the Congress Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Malaviyajee are striving their best to have the entire Currency Bill rejected byy the House. They feel that the defeat of 1s-4d. ratio amndment is a great blow to the Indian cause and India's progress. One of them is reported to have said that the defeat of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Amendment (for 1s. 4d.) is a greater humiliation than the passing of the Rowlatt Act in 1919. It shows which way the wind s blowing. But I think that these leaders will not be able to reject the Currency Bill entirely, because a few of the 1s. 4d. protagonists, men like Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Gavin Jones and Mr. Ambies Prasad Sinha, would not favour the total rejection of the Bill. Whatever the result may be, this attempt will be made. Prominent leaders are thinking of Saturday and not of today.

This day's proceedings have been very dull, tepid, and nerveless. There is no "story" in today's proceedingss and of course "gutts" none at all. Cuts are proposed. Endless talking goes round. Some jokes are made and at the nd the cuts are either not moved or are withdrawn. Of course, on one subject, some feeling was expressed. This was about the grievances of the Postal Subordinat Employees. Of course, Mr. Johsi is an expert o nthe subject and the brilliant Mr. Chamanlal exhorted the House to do its proper duty by these poor people. His gifts of lucid eloquence and mastery of the subject were amply demonstrated in the bold stand he made. His eloquence did not mean that he was unreasonable. He has always sobriety, force of facts and a sense of the situation. Such a person can really be of tremendous use both to the country and Government. One cannot really understand why the services of such a person are not utilised by Government. If the Government for example could depute Mr. Chamanlal with some official to Kharagpur, the strike there could be settled in a week. Really this Government has no imagination and it does not know who and when one can be of use both to themselves and the country.

DEMAND UNDER CUSTOMS.

TOKEN CUTS IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Mar. 10.

In the Assembly to-day the Finance member moved that a sum of Rs. 70,93,000 be granted under demand "Custom Revenue." Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who had given notice of a motion to reduce the demand to Rs. 100 did not move it, saying that he did not want to move it in view of yesterday's decision on the Excutive Council demand.

Mr. M. K. Acharya moved his motion to reduce the demand to Rs. 100 to raise a discussion and criticise Government for preventing Mr. S. C. Mitra in taking his seat in the Assembly. The Home Member stated that thais issue had been raised yesterday as well on the day of the adjournment motion on the subject. The President agreed with the Home Member and ruled the motion of Mr. Acharya out of order.

Mr. Harichandrai Vishindas moved that the demand be reduced to Rs. 2,000 to discuss the paucity of wharfingers in Karachi. After the Finance Member had replied the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar raised the abolition of export duty on tea and hides in another token motion and said the abolition in view of the 18d dupee indicated British preference. Sir Charles Innes, Commerce Member, stated that there was no preference at all and that the abolition of the duty was adopted in view of Indian circumstances. The motion was then withdrawn.—Free Pres.

REVISION OF TARIFFS.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar moved a token cut to censure Government for not undertaking the scientific revision of the customs tariffs and for the manner in which revisions had taken place. He instanced the case of the sugar duty which had been made specific on the protext of safeguarding the revenue from falling off but which had really redoubled the revenue at the cost of the consumer. There was laxity on the part of the administration. The auditor Genearal had condemned in no uncertain, terms various frauds which had gone on in the Calcutta customs office for a generation. The Public accounts Commitee too had commented on the subject. Then difficulty also semed to arise from the subjects being under two members namely the Commerce Member and the Finance Member. There was an exteremely unsatisfactory position in regard to the land customs line—R. P.

Sir Walter Wilson agreed that there was need for the revision for the "ad velorem" tariff duties and suggested the appointment of a special officer.

PITY THE MASSES.

Mr. N. M. Joshi complained that although only two days ago, Sir Basil Blackett waxed eloquent with sympathy for the urban labourer, he had not shown that sympathy in action. Although the Taxation Enquiry Committee report suggested relief in the taxation on matches, kerosine, etc, which was used by the bulk of the urban population, the Finance Member had given relief only to motor cars.

Replying to the debate Sir Basil Blackett said although Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar had used the word laxity of administration in his amendment, his complaint was in no way against the administration but against some tariffs. The sugar duty had received due consideration. Government regarded the Taxation Enquiry Committee report as a valuable document, because as ong as they had to contend with provincial contributions they could not undertake relief until they had been remitted. He hoped with surplus budgets in future it would be

(Cntinued on page 9.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.
Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.
SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,

70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, ... BOMBAY

RE-INTRODUCTION OF VIRAMGAM LINE.

CHAMBER'S SUGGESTION TO COUNTERAGT PORT RIVALRY.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE REGARDING "PROMISED LAND"

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held at the offices of the Chamber, at Graham Building, Fort, on Thursday evening, Sir Joseph Kay, the Chairman, presiding. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay graced the occasion with his presence.

At the outset, the President moving the annual report of the Chamber for the year 1926, said:—

It is my privilege to-day to propose the adoption of the Report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1926, and in doing so I am sure you would desire me at the outset to say how much we welcome and appreciate His Excellency's presence here to-day. It is just 20 years ago since the Chamber was first honoured by the attendance at its General Meeting of the Head of the Government of this Presidency, and with few exceptions, it has been our good fortune to have been addressed by the Governor of the Presidency at our Annual General Meetings ever since. I think we may take this as an indication of appreciation by the Bombay Government of the work we have done, and are doing, for the benefit of Commerce generally in this city. Your Excellency, it is very gratifying to us to know that in what is an extraordinary busy life you have been able to find time to show your interest in our work by honouring us with your presence to-day. May I also extend a hearty welcome to our other guests.

When addressing you a year ago my predecessor spoke of the trade depression that prevailed, but his hope that I should have a happier task in addressing you to-day has, I am sorry to say, not been realised, for the year—from nearly every point of view in so far as this city is concerned—was, to put it mildly, very unsatisfactory, and few lament the passing of a period which I hope sees the end of a prolonged trade slump. The trade returns reveal how serious the drop in our trade has been both in values and balances, and without going into detailed figures it is of more than passig interest to point out that for the 10 months ended 31st January last the all-India total value of exports (including re-exports) of Indian Merchandise show a decrease of some 20 per cent., as compared to the same period in 1925, while the imports of Foreign Merchandise comparing the same two periods show an increase of 3.4 per cent. I leave out of consideration for my purpose to-day the total visible balance of trade which, as most of you know, declined—for the same period—from Rs. 85.75 to Rs. 27.16. These figures to me are very striking especially so when one remembers that we have been fortunate enough to have five consecutive good monsoons. More disconcerting however are the figures which relate solely to Bombay (excluding Sind) for we find that the export values—including re-exports—of Indian merchandise have declined by 35 per cent. as against the all-India figure of 20 per cent. and the imports of Foreign Merchandise have fallen by 5 per cent. as against an increase for all India of 3.4 per cent. These figures clearly indicate that so far as Bombay is concerned we are not holding our own, and whilst one must take into account the increased trade benig done by Karachi, and perhaps a certain decline in the value of all commodities, we must not close our eyes to the main fact that we are losing a portion of our business, and it behoves all responsible bodies to strain all the forces at their command in order to hold to Bombay her legitimate trade.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY CRISIS.

Locally our business has been materially affected by the exceedingly critical period through which the Bombay textile mills—on which to a great extent the prosperity of this city depends—have been passing, and as you know, the allegations of unfair competition from outside sources caused the Government of India to set up the Cotton Textile Enquiry Committee under the Tariff Board and its report is now awaited with unusual interest.

TERMINAL TAX.

The serious fall which I have just shown in the Bombay trade figures is such as to give grave concern to all who have the interest of the Port at heart, and as is known to you, your committee a year ago caused an investigation to be made as to the cost of handling goods in Bombay compared with other ports, and we have to thank the Port Trustees for the sympathetic way in which they received our friendly effort to place before them the facts and figures which we had been able to collect with a view to drawing their notice to the growing seriousness of the situation, accentuated as it was, no doubt, by the small volume of trade that was passing and it is pleasing to record that the Trustees have been able to put into effect further retrenchments. Unfortunately the question of terminal taxes to which we are so strongly opposed has not been settled and we hope the Government will definitely turn down the Municipality's proposals for the substitution of non-refundable terminal taxes for the existing town duties and laso take steps to abolish, at the earliest possible moment, the rupee one per bale terminal tax on cotton which is affecting the export trade in that commodity. So much for that side of the question. But what of the very serious diversio of trade which has taken place owing to unfair competition from other ports and which your Committee have viewed with some alarm for the past 18 months. I refer to the Kathiawar ports. More than a year ago we drew the Government of India's attention to the serious loss of import duty owing to the growing practice of transhipping of goods in Bombay harbour to ports in the Native States, principally in Kathiawar, and we have had during the year quite a number of requests from our members for steps to be taken to prevent their legitimate trade from being diverted into other channels.

UNFAIR DIVERSION.

Now, we do not for one moment desire in any way to prevent the natural development of other ports whether they be large or small so long as they progress on just and equitable lines but evidences not wanting to show that concessions are being given in other ports to such an extent that a large volume of business is being unfairly diverted from its legitimate course to the detriment of our own port and to Bombay business generally. Cases have been given us which go to show that by importing goods through ports in these Native States dealers can market their goods at prices lower than they could be landed at in Bombay, and figures of certain commodities prove that more than an ordinary natural expansion of imports has taken place in certain directions.

In my opinion the matter is so serious that pending some definite action on the part of Government I would advocate the re-introduction of what was known some few years ago as the Viramgam line which, as many of you know, was a customs line drawn round the Kathiawar States and duty was collected there on goods passing into British India territory outside. By this means no restriction would be imposed on any states internal development and at the same time we should feel that business was flowing in its natural channel.

"A PROMISED LAND"—BACK BAY.

Of all matters which have been before the Bombay public for a decade none have aroused such widespread interest as the Back Bay project, and as even now the future of the scheme is full of uncertainties, I do not think I shall be accused of being unduly sceptical if I say it lurks in my mind as "a promised land."

With the benefit of the advice of 4 special committees before them your own executive have given very careful thought to the issues involved bearing in mind the somewhat strained resources of the Presidency and have come to the considered conclusion that though the whole Back Bay Reclamation scheme is likely to be completed at some future time work must stop immediately Blocks 1, 2, 8 and 7 are completed and that the Dregders must be laid up or sold and the staff dispensed with.

MESTON SETTLEMENT.

Before I turn from purely local affairs I cannot refrain from commenting briefly upon the financial position of the Presidency as revealed by the Budget which as you know, was presented to the Legislative Council a few days ago. We are faced on the revised 1926-27 accounts with a deficit of Rs. 75 lacs and on the coming year's budget with a deficit of 50 lacs whilst our ordinary balances which at the end of 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 388 lacs will diminish at the end of 1927-28 to Rs. 108 lacs. As new resources of taxable revenue are not likely to be found we seem to be in the position of living on our balances which at the present rate of expenditure over income cannot last very long. Now some hard truths have to be faced in connection with Government's financial position, the two chief of which are:—Trade and Industry cannot possibly stand any additional taxaiton at present, and it is almost impossible to discover new sources of revenue. Two things are therefore left viz., further retrenchmen itn all Government departments in so far as it does not impair efficiency, and immediate relief under the Meston Settlement against the unfairness of which this Chamber has protested since 1920. It behoves all Bombay members of both the Legislative Assembly and Council of State irrespective of any particular interest which they might represent or political creed which they might hold to continually press for individually and collectively a rectification of the financial wrong done to Bombay under the Meston Award.

After referring to the Exchange and Currency problem, the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank and the Taxation Committee's report, Sir J. Kay said:—

It is admtited on on all sides I think that it would be impossible for the Central Government to act on or reject the findings of the Committee as a whole, but it was not intended to be used—as I believe it is being used—as a guide and friend by harassed Finance Ministers and local bodies who are finding it a source of fruitful inspiration when framing their budgets. I would not mind that so much provided the Government of India will—as pointed out—lay down a clear line of demarcation between Provincial and local sources of revenue as instances are not wanting of Provincial Governments having encroached on what is more properly the municipal field, and we are convinced that the whole scheme of local taxation is in need of radical overhaul, and likewise in regard to Imperial and Provincial taxation and its division. Let this be readjusted on an equitable basis so that a Province such as ours will have expanding revenue to meet the ever increasing demands for expenditure on nation-building subjects.

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

I come back to cotton again because of its great importance to so many of our members, and as your representative on the Indian Central Cotton Committee I have to report another year's work of steady progress. Much has been done to give full effect to those two pieces of important Legislation introduced some time ago, viz.: The Cotton Transport Act and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, and the trade is already beginning to derive benefit as a result of their application. A new line of work undertaken during the last year has been an inquiry into the finance of the cotton crop up-country.

Mr. R. D. England seconded the motion.

On being put to vote it was unanimously adopted.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor then said: Sir Joseph Key and Gentlemen,—You will not, I am sure, expect me to deal, even cursorily, with the many points raised by your President in his speech. They cover a very wide field, economic and political, and many of them relate particularly to the Central Government or to local authorities, with whom the Government of Bombay is, on these particular matters, not directly concerned. Exchange and Currency, for example, while of definite importance to my Government, is not a question with which we are called upon to deal in its wider aspects. The Royal Commission on Currency presented a solution of this difficult question for the consideration of the Central Government and of the commercial community, and the report of that Commission has been discussed in detail throughout India, and nowhere perhaps with more lively interest than in this Presidency. I do not, therefore, propose to stray along the paths, however attractive, which lead to a consideration of the Gold Standard and the comparative advantages of 1s. 6d. or 1s. 4d. That issue is being fought out—may I say has been fought out—in another place. When I last addressed you, I expressed the opinion that, from the business point of view, the actual level of exchange was not of so much importance as the stability of the rate over a considerable period of time, and nothing has occurred in the past few months to alter that opinion.

TAXATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

You have referred, Sir, to the Taxation Enquiry Committee's report, and, while appreciating its importance, you seem somewhat ruefully to contemplate its use as a text book for tax gatherers. It may be that well-thumbed copies of the Report are to be found on the tables of my Finance Member and of the Municipal Commissioner, but my Government have been particularly interested in the suggestions it contains for the modification of the existing rules so as to give the Provinces some share in income tax collected within those Provinces. This is a matter of outstanding importance, and it has been a matter of gratification to Government that the Chamber of Commerce had recognised, to use the words of your Chairman last year, that under the existing system of crediting income tax in full to the Government of India, the Provinces in which industries predominate are likely to suffer, and that if the purpose of the present rule was to secure to the larger industrial Provinces a share in the growing revenue from the taxation of incomes, it has failed in its object. You will have seen from the speech of Sir Basil Blackett that our persistent efforts to obtain justice for Bombay in connection with this part of the Meston Settlement are likely to bear fruit. I confess that the Meston Settlement has been something of a King Charles' head with me, and I have taken every public opportunity, and every private opportunity, of representing what I know to be the unanimous views of all sections of the public on this important matter, and I think we have clearly demonstrated its inequitable nature, and the hopelessness of the proposition under which this Presidency is called upon to find the revenue for necessarily expanding services while it is left with no expanding revenue.

DIVERSION OF TRADE.

I have listened with interest, Mr. President, to your remarks on the diversion of trade, and the investigation your Chamber has made into the cost of handling goods in Bombay. I have, however, no doubt that you realise that the solution of the problem which faces the commercial interests of this City cannot be found by so localised an enquiry. Investigations must be carried further afield, and the factors which have hitherto given to Bombay its commanding position must be studied in the light of economic geography—a study which may reveal the reasons for the increased competition for the trade of this great City. It may be that it will be found that the trade frontiers of this port must be contracted, and every endeavour made to increase production in a smaller but yet sufficiently vast hinterland, so that, as that tract waxes richer, so will the City of Bombay. The striking increase in ground-nut cultivation, and the growing of more and better cotton, in both of which our Agricultural Department has played the predominating part, are indications of what can be done to increase trade.

That is one aspect of the problem. You, Mr. President, have referred to another, and let me say at once that the Government of Bombay is at one with you in not desiring in any way to prevent the natural development of other ports so long as they proceed on—just and equitable lines. Our attention has, however, been drawn to circumstances which seem to require investigation, and the Government of Bombay has strongly represented the necessity for ensuring that this City does not suffer from unfair competition, more especially when, if the allegations which have been made are substantiated, that competition is only possible by evading a burden which has been placed upon trade in order to produce revenue for the benefit of India generally—a burden which it was intended should be shared equally by all.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

There is much I could say on this subject—a subject of vital, and I use no exaggerated adjective, importance to the welfare of the ports of Bombay and Karachi. We are very seriously interested in this question, and so is the Government of India. The Government of India is losing revenue, and we are losing the trade which has passed, and should pass, through our ports.

Terminal taxes are in another category, and your objections to them certainly have the support of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, and of so eminent an authority on taxation as Sir Josiah Stamp, who has declared that "no country can be progressive that relies to any extent upon Octroi, which has nearly every vice." Nor do I forget that the local cess of Re. 1 per bale levied on all cotton entering Bombay may be said to come under this general condemnation, but the difficulties in the way of its removal at the present time are so many that I cannot hold out any hope of early relief in this matter.

GOVERNOR'S VIEW ON "PROMISED LAND."

The mention of the Cotton Cess brings me, naturally, to Development, and to your President's remarks in this connection. To him it is a "promised land," a country of dreams that have led, not to fulfilment, but to a "rude awakening." The Reclamation of Back Bay was started with high hopes inspired by the highest motives, and it is not, I think, irrelevant to point out that when Government embarked upon this great enterprise, other schemes for the benefit of the trade and commerce of this Presidency were also embarked upon by the business men of Bombay. The Files of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and the Insolvency Court, those Sargasso Seas of commerce wherein drift the derelicts of trade, bear witness that the Reclamation is not the only enterprise that has suffered from the ebbing tide of prosperity. for during the past six years companies registered in Bombay with a paid-up capital of over 13 crores have ceased to exist, and the greater part of that money has been lost.

You have read, gentlemen, of another promised land, and of how the Israelites turned upon their leaders and murmured because that land seemed so far off. Yet they won through at last, after many trials and tribulations, to a land flowing with milk and honey. I still hope that, in the years to come, the citizens of Bombay will obtain their promised land, and consider that it has been well worth the cost. The debates in the Legislative Council this week have enabled the situation to be fully discussed, and I do not feel that I can usefully add anything to what has been said by my Honourable Colleague in the Council on this subject.

The meeting then adopted a resolution tendering its thanks to the outgoing office-bearers and confirmed the election of the following members of the Committee for the year 1927-28.:—

Messrs. P. Barker, M. A. Hughes, G. F. Meli, A. B. Morrison, E. C. Reid, T. G. Russell and L. F. Tucker.

The meeting terminated after re-electing the auditors and passing a hearty vote of thanks for the Governor

NO MODERNISING OF BATTLESHIPS.

LONDON, March 9.

Washington.—The Secretary for the Navy has decided not to proceed with modernising the battleships "Oklahoma" and "Nevada," because although the bill authorising appropriations was passed by the Senate, the bill to provide the necessary funds was lost in an orgy of filibustering with which the final sessions of the Senate closed.—Reuter

U. S. AND OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1925

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to the question as to whether the United States Government had come to any decision with regard to the signing of Opium Convention of 1925, Mr. Locker Lampson said he had no information on the subject, but the United States Government had recently been invited to define its position in the matter.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Justice W. T. W. Baker to continue to act as additional Judge of the Bombay High Court up to March 17, 1927.

Sir Francis Humphreys, Minister at Kabul who has been on a visit to Delhi for the last few days will proceed to England on leave by the S.S. "Ranpura" on the 12th instant. During his absence Mr. B. J. Gould will act as Charge d'Affaires and Major E. T. R. Wickham, will be Councillor.

The King of Afghanistan is proceeding to Afghan Turkistan in April and will visit Nazar, this being his first visit to that part of his territory.

The death is reported from Ootacamund of Mr. E. W. Fritchley, the owner of several buildings and estates in the Nilgiris. He was the architect of several buildings in Bombay.—A. P.

INDIAN NAVY BILL.

LABOURS' PROTEST.

"MAKING INDIAN NAVY MERE SUPPLEMENT TO BRITISH NAVY."

In the House of Commons on Wednesday Lord Winterton moved the second reading of the Bill, and said the Bill could not comeinto effective operation in India without the consequential legislation by the Assembly.

Mr. Ammon, on behalf of the Labour Party, moved for the rejection of the Bill, and said it was absurd to talk of the Navy as Indian. It was simply an endeavour to supplement the British Navy and impose its cost on the Indian people.

The Labour motion was defeated by 245 votes to 117, and the second reading of the Bill was passed.

SECOND READING PASSED.

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ammon, Rt. Hon. Bridgeman said that the Indian Navy Bill had provided for the possibility that the Royal Indian Navy might be placed at the disposal of His Majesty, and might be employed for purposes other than purely local defence of India.

Mr. Beckett asked whether the Indian Legislative Assembly would be consulted before they were sent away from India.

Rt. Hon. Bridgeman expressed the opinion that Mr. Beckett could find there were ample safeguards in the Bill.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons to-day Lord Winterton, in moving the second reading of the Indian Navy Bill, related the history of the naval forces in India, and, incidentally, referred to the Royal Indian Marine as a "non-combatant force."

Commander Kenworthy protested against this.

Lord Winterton replied that the term had been usually applied to the Royal Indian Marine which for the greater part of its service was a non-combatant force and emphasised that its duties were very important. He paid a tribute to the very valuable service of the Royal Indian Marine during the War, and declared that it had, during its service, no small or mean good men, and true British and Indian, and the new force would inherit with its new personnel the traditions of a great service. (Cheers). It was intended to name the new force as Royal Indian Navy. Its functions, during peacetime, would be the training of the personnel for war, and the maintenance of services required at all times by the Government of India such as survey and transport work. Eventually the force might undertake patrolling the Persian Gulf which would involve a very small addition to the force at present contemplated, but would relieve the royal navy of the very arduous and difficult service for Europeans. Obviously, most of the provisions of the Bill took the form of legislation by reference. He admitted the general disadvantage of that course, but it was quite impossible to avoid it in the case of the Government of India Bill. India was only a part in the Empire which had a written constitution of that kind, and it was impossible to create such a force or even take any important step with regard to Indian legislation without an amendment of the Government of India Act. But the amendments, mainly full substitution amendments, were, therefore, far less cumbersome than the amendments of mere words and phrases

OPPORTUNITY TO INDIANS.

Lord Winterton, continuing, said the Bill did not alter the existing law that Indians should be eligible for commissions in the Royal Indian Marine. It had been found in practice that the class of educated Indians willing and capable of serving as officers of ships was almost non-existent. But full opportunity would be given to any young Indian who was prepared to be trained as naval officers. The new service would have small numbers, and, therefore, the number of vacancies for new officers, British or Indian, would be very limited. But Indian candidates would be eligible for vacancies when they passed the necessary examinations and had the requisite training. As regards the objections that this was an addition to the naval forces of the Empire, he emphasised that the Bill only provided for service to carry out the duties which must always be carried out even if the ideals of universal disarmament of combatant ships materialised. It was not intended that this Navy would need any modern combatant ships.

ASSEMBLY'S APPROVAL.

As regards the objection that the Indian Assembly had not been properly consulted he said there was nothing in the constitution to the effect that Parliamentary legislation affecting India required the previous approval of the Assembly, nor was there any precedent for it. He pointed out that the Labourites' Commonwealth of India Bill proposing the most fundamental changes in the Government of India Act was never discussed in the Assembly. Lord Winterton emphasised that the Bill could not come into effective operation in India without the consequential legislation by the Assembly, and, presumably, when the Assembly discussed the Bill there would be full opportunity to discuss the whole question of the Indian Navy. Moreover, the new Indian Navy would be exactly in the same position and relation to the Assembly as the Indian Army. He commended the Bill to the House because to the best of Lord Birkenhead's belief it was desired by the people of India.

Mr. Ammon moved for rejection of the Bill. He contended that the Indian Marine could have done everything intended in the Bill, and he could not accept Lord Winterton's statement as wholly covering the ultimate intention. He declared it was absurd to talk of this being the Indian Navy. It was simply an endeavour to supplement the British Navy and impose its cost on the Indian people.

The House of Commons passed, to-day, the second reading of the Indian Navy Bill. The Labour motion for rejection of the Bill was defeated by 245 votes to 117.—Reuter.

TRAINING TO INDIANS.

Commander Kenworthy urged that suitable young Indians should be picked, who, after some years of training, would be well able to take their place on board ship. (Lord Winterton: hear hear). The big thing to do would have been to provide that in grave emergency these forces could be placed at the disposal of the admiralty with the consent of the legislature.

Mr. Pilcher (Conservative) emphasised that the British tax-payer would bear the large capital expenditure on two additional sloops on Indian waters, and declared that the Bill gave the Assembly complete control over the personnel and discipline until emergency arose.

Col. Wedgwood suggested that great steamship lines might be persuaded to take Indian cadets. Indians should be encouraged to become officers in the Air Force, the Navy and Artillery.

Lt.-Col. Headlam emphasised that as far as the Admiralty was concerned every effort would be made to train Indians who were suitable for officers. The Admiralty intended to treat the Indian would-be officer similarly to the English.

Commander Kenworthy suggested that Indian cadets should be allowed to go to Dartmouth.

Lt.-Col. Headlam replied that Indian parents could not be expected to send young boys to England to be trained, but they could be expected to let them come to England when they were older to be trained as officers. That was the intention as far as the Naval authorities in England were concerned.

ANOTHER LABOUR AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

After the Bill had been read the second time the labourities moved that the Bill be committed to the Committee of the whole House. This motion was defeated by 244 votes to 120. This Labour motion was apparently intended to enable further discussion by the whole House instead of by a limited number of members in the Standing Committee.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF MISHAP TO URUGUAYAN AIRMEN.

LONDON, March 9

Madrid.—It transpires that the airman Larreborge's mishap was due to oil-pipe breaking. The seaplane came down on the open sea and the crew had to swim to the shore. They expected to reach Cape Juby immediately, but the measures to ransom them from the tribesmen had been delayed owing to heavy sea preventin vessels from approaching the coast. General Jordana, Director of the Moroccan Colonial Department, says that the tribesmen are very warlike and are continually engaged in internecine strife, and most probably mutual antagonism has been enhanced by the desire to possess the captives and pocket the ransom. Reuter's Special.

OPIUM AND DRUG SEIZURES' LIST WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, March 9.

The list of opium and drug seizures drawn up by the League of Nations and issued by a London firm of publishers has been withdrawn on a telegram from Geneva. It is supposed that some country concerned objected to the publication of these details. The League Committee's repor thas not yet been passed by the Council, and has not been published.—Reuter's Special.

JAPAN AND NAVAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 9.

Tokio.—Japan intends to accept President Coolidge's invitation to the Three-Power Naval Conference.—Reuter.

THE LATE MR. GULABCHAND DEVCHAND.

HIS VALUABLE SERVICES TO CITY.

IMPROVEMENT BOARD AND CORPORATION'S TRIBUTES.

The meeting of the Improvement Trust Board on Thursday which was expected to be lively on account of heated discussion on several resolutions on retrenchment was adjourned till Tuesday, the 22nd instant as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Gulabchand Devvchand an elected member from "C" Ward, and the Board retired without transacting any business.

After several speeches appreciating his services to the City of Bombay Sir V. A. Dhabolkar moved that the Board desire to place on record the deep regret with which they have learnt of the sad and untimely death on the 8th March 1926 of Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Javeri who was a trustee on the board from 31st March 1926 and who took keen interet in all their activities and rendered valuable services to the city.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Board's sympathy in their sad bereavement. 6..

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting do now adjourn without proceeding with the transaction of business. .....

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded and Drs. S. S. Batliwala, P. N. Meishri and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai supported the motion and it was passed unanimously, all the members standing. ....

CORPORATION'S CONDOLENCE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was then held and a similar resolution of condolence was passed. The Corporation adjourned till today at 3 p.m.

MR. MANILAL GANDHI.

TO SAIL FOR S. AFRICA ON 30TH.

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi son of Gandhiji accompanied by his wife leaves Ahmedabad on the 14th instant for Bombay. He will sail for South Africa on the 30th instant accompanied by his wife.—Free Press.

BURMA AND CEYLON UNDER SWARAJ

MAHATMAJI'S VIEWS.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi answers in "Young India" a correspondent who asks whether Burma and Ceylon should be partners with India in the future Swarajic Federation. He says:—

I have no doubt in my mind that Burma cannot form a part of India under Swaraj. British India is an artificial description reminding us of foreign that is British domination and therefore its boundary is contracted or expanded at the will of those who hold us in bondage. Free India will be an organic whole and will include those only who desire to remain as its free citizens. Therefore Free India will have its geographical ethnic and cultural limits. Free India will therefore recognise the differences in race and culture of the Burmese and while it will extend the hand of fellowship and help the Burmese nation it will recognise its rights to complete independence and help it to regain and retain it in so far as it lies in India's power. About Ceylon I cannot speak with equal confidence although we have common culture with Ceylon and although it is predominantly inhabited by Indians from the south it is a separate entity and as I have no Imperial aspirations for India I should be content to regard Ceylon as an absolutely independent state, but I should not hesitate to accept Ceylon as a part of free India if the islanders expressed their wish to be so in unmistakable language.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM.

London.—The House of Commons, on Wednesday, passed the second reading of the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Bill. —Reuter.

RUGBY, March 9.

Further reduction of 26,500 in the number of persons unemployed in Britain is recorded in the latest weekly return of Ministery of Labour.—B. O. W.

New York.—Miller (ex-Custodian of Alien Property) has been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and fined thousand sterling.—Reuter.

London.—H. Stanley Jackson, son of Sir Stanley Jackson and Miss Grace Beddard, daughter of Doctor and Honourable Mrs. Beddard were married on Wednesday at St. Marks Church in North Audley Street. —Reuter's Special.

It is understood that a deputation of the Bengal Muslim member of the Assembly headed by Mr. Ghaznavi and consisting of Dr. Suhrawardy and Mr. Ismail Choudhry and others will wait on Sir Alexander Muddiman tomorrow in connection with the recent firing on Muslim rioters at Kulkati in Barisal.—A.P.

LAND OF CORPSES AND RUIN.

JAPAN AFTER EARTHQUAKE.

NATURE STILL STERN.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Tokio.—Heavy rainstorms following intense cold are accentuating the misery of the tens of thousands of refugees without food or shelter in stricken districts. Many of them have lost their whole families and are half mad with grief. They are now threatened with death from exposure. Hundreds of dead and injured are still buried beneath smouldering ruins. Constant subterranean rumblings increase terror of the survivors. Victims at Mineyama included mother and four children who were burned alive in the house which collapsed and pinned them down. Blue jackets have extricated 250 injured from the ruins. Naval and Military and First Aid detachments are working heroically. Coolies are employed to transport food as land fissures and snow prevent passage of wheeled vehicles. Dead bodies are piled high awaiting burial. Snow is everywhere streaked with blood.—Reuter.

MISERY OF TANGO PROVINCE AGRAVATED.

LONDON, March 9.

Tokio.—Tango Province, economically-speaking, is of little importance its only industry being silk crepe production for home consumption. The province is mostly hilly with few railways or modern roads, and it is therefore very difficult to distribute supplies. The ground is still snow-covered and thousands who are without shelter are now exposed to heavy rain.—Reuter's Special. .....

LATEST CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, March 9.

Tango.—According to the latest official figures, casualties in the earthquake are 2 500 dead and 4,000 injured. The damage is not believed to exceed a million sterling. 200 persons have been killed and 500 injured as a result of the collapse of a New Theatre in the town of Amino, the wreckage of which caught fire.—Reuter.

DREAD OF EARTHQUAKE HORRORS

LONDON, March 9.

Havana.—The population of Oriente Province has been in constant terror during past week owing to recurring earthquake shocks. The fifteenth shock in three days was registered at Santiago Da Cuba last evening.—Reuter's Special.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN'S DONATION.

LONDON, March 9.

Tokio.—The Emperor and Empress have made a donation of 51,000 yen for the relief of sufferers from the earthquake. All shool children are subscribing a farthing each to the relief fund. Owing to heavy rain, rivers have overflowen and swept away several houses at Tokooka.—Reuter's Speciala.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

LONDON, March 9.

Washington.—President Coolidge has requested the American Red Cross to offer its aid to Japan in connection with the earthquake.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

(Continued from page 6.)

lities of the thought, e.g., Carlyle on "Hero Worship", Newman on "University" are examples of this kind of texts. These the University is already used to. But even more modern works may also be introduced to the Indian student through this paper.

I have purposely confined myself throughout to the compulsory papers. My objections are that the course is too burdensome and that it tries to combine too many aims and that it is not adapted to our real and practical needs in English teaching. The remedy, I would propose, is that the course be reduced from three papers to two in the first two years and from three papers to one in the B.A. class; that in the first two years much more emphasis be laid on English composition, that in the B.A. course one paper based on three or four standard prose works is quite enough and that the main business of the introduction of literature to the student be left to the Vernaculars. I have no desire to see the study of English literature lessen. The larger the number of students who take interest in the study of English life and letters the better. But it is unfair and disastrous to the large majority to make the study of the subject which does not interest them compulsory.

During the week ended the 5th inst. Bombay's total mortality 591, was 31 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 23.66. The total mortality for the 10th week of 1926 was 549 and death rate 22.31 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 was 746 and death rate 31.29.

INDICTMENT OF EXCISE POLICY.

(Continued from page 7.)

the cut motion and stated that before the excise department came into existence, the consumption of liquor was not so high.

Dr. Dixit then put before the House a constructive proposal. He wanted the Minister of Excise to select a district or a part of it and try his experiment of total prohibition on it.

DRINK, A TONIC!

Mr. P. J. Murzban (Bombay South) wanted to put the other side of the question before the House. He concluded his remarks by saying that a moderate drink was a sort of tonic.

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay North) supported the cut motion and informed the House that a good many well-known families were ruined by the evil of drink.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar also criticised the excise policy of Government.

DRINKING UNNATURAL.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay North) opined that if Government stopped country liquor all of a sudden, foreign liquor would flood the Indian markets. He asked the House to look to the statistics of America. The diseases due to intoxicants were day by day decreasing ever since America took to a policy of prohibition. It was difficult to gainsay that fact. Replying to the criticism of Mr. P. J. Murzban, the speaker argued that Hindus and Mahomedans who formed the bulk of Indian population would take years of physical and mental training to get themselves accustomed to the habit of drink. It was to those people that the Government had to look.

NO RETRACTION.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Finance Member, rose to speak only in deference to the general desire no his side of the House. He related his personal experiences of the times when he held the portfolio of excise. He had called together a meeting of gentlemen who were interested in Temperance movement, to consider the ways and means of prohibition. The advice of Mr. Gilder particularly was of immense value to him. The speaker assured the House that the Bombay Government had not, in any way, retracted from the policy of prohibition. He wanted to know from the criticisms in the House whether the policy adopted by Government was a proper step towards prohibition or there was any better policy which any honourable member would suggest for the adoption of Government. Coming to the policy of rationing, Sir Chunilal Mehta maintained that that was the best and the most suitable policy under the circumstances.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Finance Member then tackled the question of local option so often discussed on the floor of the House. In his opinion, local option had no proper place in a country like India and he was going to prove it. Why did the people want local option? It was for finding out whether residents of a particular area desired to have drink or not. The speaker admitted that it was only just and proper that the residents of a place should be allowed to have their judgment. But he was at a loss to know how the local option was going to be measured and determined. Was it to be determined through the representatives of people or local bodies like municipalities and local boards? Even granting that local option was to be determined by means of plebiscite who should have a vote in htat plebiscite? Was the whole population to be consulted? The Finance Member argued that even women were equally interested in the question of prohibition as men and it was only in the fitness of things that they should also get opportunity to express their opinion on the subject. The argument of local option was, there, untenable. The Finance Member was afraid that if Government stopped instillation all of a sudden, they would be encouraging illicit instillation everywhere. Government could not keep a guard on smaller ports to see that no liquor was surreptitiously imported in those ports.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION.

The speaker then reverted to the financial consideration of the problem. He said he had to make a confession in that respect. In adopting the policy of prohibition, the Government had to see that their finances did not suffer. He informed the House that Government had adopted several means to save money in the department of excise. They had opened their own distilleries which had brought about an annual saving of a sum to the tune of 15 lakhs of rupees. The speaker submitted that a time had come when a further advance towards prohibition must necessarily proceed without delay.

FOR THE SAKE OF LABOUR.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla supported the motion for cut. He made several allusions to history and informed the House that, in the times of the Peshvas, there was practically no revenue from drink.

TIRED OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Sarata District) said he had no belief in the advisory committees appointed by the Government. In his opinion, the system of rationing would not be fruitful in the end.

CLAIM SALT REVENUE.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi (Belgaum District) lent his support to the cut motion. He suggested a remedy for balancing the finances that would be upset by the introduction of prohibition. The Bombay Government should claim from the Central Government the revenue on salt. It was only in fitness of things that the salt tax should come under Transferred subjects. The speaker expected a bold declaration of policy from the Minister in Charge of Excise.

HIGH TARIFF.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar contributed an eloquent debate to the discussion of Excise policy. He maintained that the increase in illicit liquor was due to the high tariff the Government had levied on liquor. That tariff had to be reduced. In his opinion, the effects of local option and rationing were one and the same. The supply of liquor in the market had to be reduced in either case. He argued that it was for the Government to find out means to replenish the finances.

REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar was the first non-official member to oppose the cut motion and he did so with all the fervour he could command. He argued that it was impossible to tax the poor people any more. Prohibition would surely entail more taxation and the remedy would be worse than disease.

LABOUR HARD HIT.

Mr. S. C. Joshi supported the motion. He requested the Minister of Excise to take steps for closing down all liquor shops within the "Labour areas" on holidays and pay days.

OURS IS TO CRITICISE.

Maulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central Division) contended that it was not for the opposition in the House to suggest schemes to the Government. It was the duty of the Government to find out schemes and put them before the House for criticism. The main function of the opposition was to criticise and not to suggest.

DUTY OF MINISTERS.

Dr. Mir Mohamad Baloch (Karachi City) asked the Government to stop drink at once. It was a surprise to him that Ministers should draw huge salaries and ask the members of the House and people outside to find out schemes.

SOCIAL REGENERATION.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Sind) advanced some very cogent arguments for the consideration of Government. He looked upon the cut motion as a motion intended to give the non-official members of the House an opportunity to place before the House some definite suggestions in connection with prohibition. He also regarded the motion as affording an opportunity to the Government to explain what proposals they had to make with a view to reach the goal of prohibition. He was not willing to attach much to arguments based on religious grounds. He wanted the House to stand on social regeneration and keep religion aside.

Mr. Noor Mohamad also supported the cut motion.

The House then adjourned till to-day afternoon.

ABSENT ELECTED MEMBERS

The following elected members did not attend yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Council:—

Rao Bahadur S. N. Anagadi (Belgaum District), Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona City), Mr. K. S. Firodea (Ahmednagar District), Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay South), Mr. N. E. Navale (Ahmednagar District), Mr. K. J. Powar (Poona District), (not sworn in).

EXTENTION OF STAMP ACT

PRESIDENCY MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

BOMBAY, March 10.

The Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League has passed a resolution protesting against the action of those Muslim elected members of the Bombay Provincial Council who voted in favour for a further period of one year of the Bombay Stamp Act (Amendment) 1922, although the Bombay Presidency is the most heavily taxed province in the whole of India.—A.P.

FAMINE IN BIJAPUR.

(Continued from page 6.)

to remember the saying "Doctor heal thy self first."

It is very disgusting to see that responsible Government officers are repeating the statements with provocative stubbornness even though they have been repeatedly refuted in my previous statements. Nowhere have I denied the fact that there is ample kharif fodder. The Government are deliberately ignoring that the people are left with perilously small amount of corn. The Commissioner, S.D., the other day blurted out in the Council that the "chief kharif crops such as wheat, jawar and bajri were not as bad." This statement is ridiculous and absurd in more than one respect. Firstly, wheat is not a kharif crop; secondly, it has miserably failed in our district; and it has not fetched even the seeds. Considerable portion of the best soil that was intended for wheat is fallow. If any officer makes such statement in the villages he will be considered an ignoramus. The severity of famine cannot be felt at the Bombay Secretariat or at the Collector's bungalow.

As pointed out in my previous statement, the people began to migrate early in January. Proceedings of the Kaladgi meeting at Kaladgi and Bijapur sufficiently demonstrated the nature of the famine. Mr. Sirsai, a representative of this district, said in the Council: "My district is in the grip of famine." All the statements made by the District Congress Committee remain unchallenged even to-day.

In spite of the appalling poverty of the people, inspite of the miserable failure of crops, inspite of the unanimous and loud protest from the people, the Collector has issued orders to collect the land revenue in full. In a number of villages arrears are also to be collected. As anticipated, very few villages are given half suspensions. The orders of the Collector have created profound discontent in the rural area. If anybody wants to gauge the popularity of the Collector he must go into the interior of the district.

The so-called leaders of the non-Brahmins who day in and day out profess to be the friends of the agriculturists are keeping studious silence. A resolution regarding famine in the District Local Board, was shelved—at whose dictation it is very difficult to say. The Indi Taluka Local Board has passed a resolution regarding famine. The sincerity of the non-Brahmins will be tested. If they are not merely a pack of job-hunters and self-seekers they ought to run to the rescue of the poor villagers and carry on a strong agitation against this injustice.—Yours, etc.

H. R. MOHARE.

INDO-UNION AGREEMENT.

S. A. INDIAN CONGRESS MEETS

EUROPEAN HOSTILITY DECLINES?

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Cabling to "The Statesman" Mr. C. F. Andrews says from Johannesburg the South African Indian Congress meets on Saturday to decide the attitude of the community towards the Round Table agreement. The opposition from Transvaal appears to be declining. Natal and Cape Town are sending full quota of delegates. The final attitude of the Congress is somewhat critical, but favourable European hostility is declining. Strong opposition is unlikely.—Free Press. x.....u

PITY THE POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

(Continued from page 7.)

possible to take on hand the recommendations.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar's motion for 'cut' was put to vote and lost.—Rree Press.

COL. CRAWFORD'S CENSURE CUT.

Col. Crawford moved a cut of Rs. 101 to draw attention to the recent customs ruling in regard to the duty on imported paper. He pointed out that the customs authorities interpreted the words sixty-five per cent of wooden pulp as 65 per cent of fibre contents of paper. In 1927 without reference to the trade concerned another ruling that 65 per cent should be interpreted as 65 per cent of total weight of paper was adopted.

Sir Charles Innes said no doubt law intended that 65 per cent should be interpreted as 65 per cent of the total weight of paper. Government will consider any representation submitted by the trade concerned.

Col. Crawford withdrew his cut.

BENGAL'S SHARE IN JUTE DUTY.

Mr. K. C. Neogy raised the question of export duty on jute in a token motion. He said export duty which was levied during the war on account of financial stringency was still being continued. He asked that the Bengal Government should be give some share in this taxation.

Mr. Kasimuddin Ahmed observed that the export duty on jute was something like an extortion.

The Finance Member said the duty fell on the consumers. There was no intention on the part of Government to increase the duty and therefore there was no necessity to refer the matter to the Tariff Board. As regards giving a share of tax to the Bengal Government, the Finance Member opposed the idea. He was for the abolition of export duties. It would be a dangerous principle to give share of the duty to provincial Government. Mr. Neogy's motion was lost without being pressed to division.

U. Tok Kyi wanted that export duty on rice should go. The duty was injurious to India and Burma in particular. Mr. B. Das opposed the idea of export duty on rice. Mr. Das desired that Government should prohibit export of rice from one province to another. The motion was lost without division.

Mr. K. C. Roy brought the question of smuggling of saccharine from ethe Frontier. He asked if Government had acceptd the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Committee in this matter.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that due to the smuggling of saccharine there was a loss of revenue. He felt that the Government which was so particular about law and order in politics was negligent in that of business.

The Finance Member stated the Government of India were negotiating with Indian States about the terms of agreement in regard to the use of ports. As regards smuggling he stated he had not come across any cases since the duty on saccharine was effected last year.

Sir Purshottamdas pointed out that the imports of goods from Kathiawar had been increasing. He could not help feeling that the inroads into British India revenue were something like one crore of rupees.

Mr. K. C. Roy's motion was lost without a division.

On the Assembly meeting after lunch, the President put to to vote the Customs demand. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Acharya from the Congress benches rose simultaneously, and Mr. Acharya catching the President's eye opposed the demand on the principle of refusal of supplies before grievances were redressed.

The President ruled that the constitutional issue had been raised on Mr. Jayakar's motion yesterday and could not be developed on other grants. The House divided on the motion and the Nationalists and Muslims remaining neutral or absent, the grant was kas passed by 42 to 32 votes. All opposition votes were from the Congress Party.

CUT MOTION ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS LOST.

The demand for Indian Posts and Telegraphs was next moved. Kumar Gangananda Sinha in a token motion said that the number of post offices and post boxes in the country was far less of the requirements. Government had not carried out all the proposals of the Retrenchment Committee. The motion was lost.

Mr. Ramnarain Singh raised the question of want of postal facilities in rural areas. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra stated that the Postal Department had been making rapid progress during the past few years in providing facilities in rural areas. In 1915-16 there were 19,500 post offices. At the end of 1926-27 there were 21,700. In 1925-26 it was 20,930. The Director-General had also issued circulars to increase the number of village postmen. The motion for cut was lost.

Mr. Prakasam raised the question of low salaries of postal clerks, peons and subordinate services and inadequate pensions to subordinate retired officers. He wanted invidious distinctions in the matter of salary observed in different provinces to be abandoned.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub pleaded for an increase of salaries to post men and the R.M.S. sorters. Considering the hazardous nature of the work the village postal runner had to do he desired their salaries should be immediately raised.

Diwan Chaman Lal raised the question of insufficiency of wages to the employees of the postal and telegraph departments. According to figures collected by Govrrnment officials, Diwan Chaman Lal said, while prices have gone up by 143 per cent, wages have been increased only by 123 per cent. Government, he said, seemed to have no heart for their poor employees. He wanted Govrrnment to institute a searching economic enquiry into the lot of these workers. Diwan Chaman Lal also asked whether the circular issued by the Post Master-General in the Punjab prohibiting the employment of Hindus had been cancelled. He protested against the policy of that officer which created animosities between communities. Diwan Chaman Lal appealed to the Director to do the barest justice to the employees of his department before he retired.—Free Press.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar complained against the attitude of the Finance Member in having pleaded that the Madras Government did not itself raise the minimum salaries in their provincial offices. The speaker protested against Government of India's plea. The minimum wage was a minimum wage.

Lala Lajpat Rai said that it was high time that the benefits and talents of the present Postmaster General of the Punjab were conferred upon other provinces by rotation. He associated himself with all the speeches made on behalf of the postal and telegraph employees.

Mr. N. M. Joshi while thaking for what Sir B. N Mitra had done for postmen of Bombay, Bengal and Burma in the budget of the next year asked that at least the same should be done with regard to the postmen of other provinces, also. He asked why adequate pension and privilege leave should not be given to postmen as are given to subordinate services of other departments. He protested against the principle of keeping the maximum pay of postmen below the minimum pay of a postal clerk. He heard that places were to be filled by ex-service soldiers. If those ex-service men were of the Indian army he had no objection to their being entertained. But, if they were men of the English army it was the duty of England to maintain them. Mr. Joshi added that it was preposterous to devote the gains of the postal deparment for maintenace of telephones or telegrams which were meant for rich persons.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar strongly pleaded for the subordinate employees of Postal and Telegraph Departments and liked to know why the salary of Madras postmen had been instead of being increased cut in the budget.

The discussion on the token motion was not over when the Houe adjourned till tomorrow morning.—Free Press.

SCHEME OF ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

APPREHENSION ABOUT INDO FRICA AGREEMENT

SIR HABIBULLAH EXPLAINS PROVISION.

DELHI, Mar. 10.

In the Council of State to-day a motion proposed by Mr. Ramdas Pantulu reducing the allowance of members to three days residence before and after the session instead of seven was rejected by fifteen votes to seven. The officials and a few non-official members including Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Sardar Shidev Singh, Mr. Chari and Sir Umar Hayat Khan remained neutral.

Three official bills and one non-official resolution appeared on to-day's agenda of the Council of State. Replying to a short notice question by Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, Sir Muhammad Habibullah said that Government were aware that there was some apprehension in India regarding the exact intention of the provision in the recent agreement on the Indian question in South Africa that the Union Government would organise a scheme of assisted emigration to countries other than India. The phrase "other countries" was intended to cover emigration to Ceylon and Malay to which countries emigration from India was already allowed and to enable the Union Government to meet applications from Indians born in Mauritius and elsewhere who wished to return to their place of birth. If at some future date the Union Government decided to afford facilities for emigration to other countries they would doubtless consult the Government of India.

AMENDING LIMITATION ACT.

On the motion of Mr. Das the Council agreed to pass the Bill amending certain enactments and repealing certain other enactments. The Bill to amend the sea customs act having been agreed to on the motion of Mr. Bhavne, Mr. S. R. Das moved a verbal amendment in the Bill to amend the Indian Limitation Act as passed by the Assembly. The amendment was agreed to without discussion and the Bill as amended was passed.—A. P.

"SHAVING WITH BLUNT RAZORS."

EXTRAVAGANCE ON LLOYD BARRAGE.

MR. BALUCH'S INDICTMENT

The following are extracts from the speech which Mr. Mir Mahomed Baloch made in the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday on the Sukkur Barrage question:—

I stand to-day to support the motion of the Hon. Member Mr. Pahlajani, about the cut of Rs. 53,33,000 in the demands of Rs. 1,53,33,000 for works of the Lloyd Barrage. I assure you Sir, that I am not in favour of many small cuts, and what I want is that the whole scheme should be scrutinised, and fully agree with my friend Mr. Pahlajani for the formation of a Committee to enquire in the Lloyd Barrage scheme The reason for insisting on appointing a Committee is that expenditure is increasing by leaps and bounds and apprehensions have been raised in all quarters that like other schemes, expenditure will go on increasing and it will amount to more than the estimated money for the Llyod Barrage scheme. We have already seen by this time that about Rs. 5,57,58,000 have been spent away and the demand for the next year is Rs. 2,27,72,000. So, the total expenditure by the end of the year 1927-28 will be Rs. 7,85,30,000, nearly half of the total estimated amount to be spent on the gigantic scheme. Though half of the estimated amount is spent within last four years, yet, we are told that the real work has not begun, and upto this time only preparations have been made. (Refer to the Blue Book, page 129, 130). What the preparations are I shall just put before this House. Two bunds have been erected on both sides of the river. One on the left bank runs into the distance of 3 or 4 miles, and the other on the right bank is about 3|4 of mile. Roads have been made, wells have been dug, pumps are set up to supply water to the officers' bunglows, bazzars and markets have been built, a broad gauge railway line has been laid down in 30 miles connecting quarries and the Lloyd Barrage area, small gauge railway is constructed within ten miles, and at present perhaps it is not used at all, power houses, cooling houses, tanks and wharves have been constructed. The greatest attention is concentrated on constructing buildings, and this work is carried on zealously and is in full progress. On both sides of the river big buildings and bungalows for officers have been built. Some of the bunglows have two storeys and they consist of 12 to 14 rooms.

LUXURIOUS BUNGLOWS.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta: What bunglows have 12 or 14 rooms?

Mr. Mir Md.: Sir, the bunglows built for the officers Mr. Musto and Mr. Satarwalla. These bunglows have all kinds of modern luxuries, fitted with electric lights and electric fans with beautiful orchards around them. Besides these, many other bunglows have been built in Sind in various places costing many lakhs of rupees. In Hyderabad and Nawabshah bunglows have been bought, and in Karachi special bunglows have been built. Sir, why have the bunglows been bought and built in Hyderabad and Karachi, since the actual work is carried on in Sukkur? What kind of Supervision is this? Then, Sir, the bunglows, which are built in some villages will be quite useless, as after the work will be over there within two three years and whole camp will be shifted. Would it not have been better to pitch up tents and thatched houses? We had a big scheme of water of works in Karachi Municipality extending in 17 or 18 miles. The work lasted for 3 or 4 years and no special pucca buildings of bunglows were built, there were only tents and thatched houses. But Sir, here pucca buildings have been built for temporary use costing lakhs.

Yesterday, the Chief Engineer had said that I could not see the work properly in Sukkur, and, therefore, I could not express the best opinion on it. But, I ask him, Sir! whose fault was it? First, I had seen the Hon. General Member and Mr. R. T. Harrison in Karachi to whom I expressed a desire about seeing the Lloyd Barrage work personally. They were glad to learn that and requested me to see the Chief Engineer before I paid my visit to Sukkur, so that he should arrange for me. I wrote a letter to the Chief Engineer and Mr. Musto at Sukkur on 29th January, 1927. The Chief Engineer very kindly replied to me that he had informed Mr. Musto about my going to Sukkur, and I should see him in his office.

DISCOURTEOUS TREATMENT.

I went to Sukkur on 3rd February and tried to see Mr. Musto in his office. But he was absent for a long time, and where I found Mr. Musto, observing some work. I tried to send my visiting card through a labourer, but none dared to take it to him. After a short time he came out, and I met him, and informed him that I had come to see the Barrage work. He replied "Why have you come to see the works?" I asked him whether he had received letters from the Chief Engineer and myself. He denied having received any letter. I then requested him to help me in observing the work as I had especially come for that business. His blunt answer was that he had no spare time. Then I requested him to lend me the services of some one who would take me round to show and explain the work. His manner of talk proceeded to the scene of work, ing is very discourteous, and his behaviour towards me was anything but courteous. He would talk and then proceed further to expect me to follow him like a cooly; but I stood stuck to one position. He enquired me what was the necessity of my seeing the work. I replied to him, that it would help me in my budget discussion in the coming session of the Council. He then told me to see the works myself. I told him his subordinates would not permit me to see the works. Then he gave a chit, which I read to the House.

"To

All S. D. O.'s Barrage Circles.

Please allow the bearer Mir Mahomed Baluch to see round the works and explain him such points as he desires, as far as your time permits.

(Sd.) A. M. MUSTO,
S. E.
3-2-27."

The Chief Engineer: C. S. C. Harrison—He is able to read in English. He knows English.

Mr. Mir Md. Baluch: This I have learnt after making many efforts.

Mr. Mir Mahomed (continued) I referred all this matter again to the Chief Engineer and reported to him all the facts, and requested him to take steps and to reply to me. But, he has written back to me that he would not reply unless I withdrew para seven of my letter. Now, Sir, I have mentioned in para 7, that the officers in charge of the Barrage works try to conceal the real work from the public being afraid of criticism especially from a member of the Council. The same statement I am making once again before this House, and once more repeat that the Barrage officers try to conceal the work from the public. I am afraid like two previous schemes this scheme also might prove a failure and the ryots may have to suffer additional burden, which many generations will not be able to throw off easily and in near future.

President: Order, order—The Hon. Member should discuss the general policys of the Barrage Works. No doubt these details are interesting, but time is very short.

80 PER CENT. ON SUPERVISION!

Mr. Mir Mahomed Baluch: Sir, upto this time, it has been shown in the budget that within four years about 4 crores of rupees have been spent on works. This amount includes the cost of special tools and plants, which is about 1-3|4 crores, and 60 lakhs spent on the land acquisition. So the real work done has cost about 90 lakhs excluding the cost of buildings and bunglows which amounts to about 60 lakhs. The total money spent on establishments is Rs. 83,39,538. This means we have spent about 80 per cent. on supervision charges. But, even if we include the cost of buildings it comes to 50 per cent. Sir, there are many Hon. members present in this House, who have experiences of doing various works, and some of the Bombay members are thoroughly well-versed in this work. I do not think that they pay more than 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. of the total cost to their architects, who do all the work for them, surveying, planning and supervision. At present no special work taxing special skill is being carried on. Excavating, moulding blocks and dressing of stones are the works that are being done now. These works do not require the services of big engineers heavily paid. The cost spent on establishment should not exceed 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. under any case in the present circumstances. Sir, everyone of us is aware about the fate of two schemes, viz., the Backbay Scheme and the City Development Scheme. Both have turned out to be failures, and I should like to warn the House that they should not blindly consent to the heavy expenditure without appointing a committee which should examine the affairs of the Lloyd Barrage. I shall give one homely instance and sit down. I shall not take much time. Some years ago I went to Mecca to perform pilgrimage. The barbers in Mecca use very blunt and rough razors for shaving. They cause much pain and blood comes out. I was subjected to the same thing, and I could not bear the operation, and ran away after half of my head was shaved. Sir, so this House has been shaved twice before with such blunts razors, and I do not think, they are going to yield themselves for the third time to the same detestable process and operation. (Laughter).

HOUSING MUDDLE AND BACK BAY BUNGLE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I should feel obliged if your goodself would be so kind as to publish these few lines in your next issue, in order to give an idea to the citizens of Bombay and more especially to those who are taking interest in the "Development" of Housing Muddle and "Back Bay Bungle" in order to find out ways and means for reducing the tremendous item of "Sinking Fund" of Rs. 27 Lakhs and 50 thousand, which is set apart for making up the loss, the same being caused to the taxpayers on account of the inexperience and want of foresight of a few highly paid officers of Government.

The practical suggestions made by me, in connection with the "Non-progressive Reclamation Scheme" have already been brought to the notice of Sir Lawless Hepper Kt., R. E., late Director of the Development Department, and also of Mr. H. A. Elgee, Chief Engineer of Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. So also, my suggestions pertaining to the "Non-Developing Housing Scheme" of the Development Department were brought to the direct notice of Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S. late Secretary to Government, Development Department and he has also highly approved of my productive scheme. In order to carry out those suggestions into effect, a public meeting will be convened on Friday the 11th instant at 6-30 p.m. S. T. in the "God Life League Hall", Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, to expose the "Housing Muddle and Back Bay Bungle" when all citizens are welcome to attend.

Yours etc.,
NARAIN RAO KULKARNI.

THE ADEN BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

A Bombay Government Gazette publishes the following report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill (No. 19 of 1926) further to amend the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act, 1864, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee:—

"We, the undersigned members of the Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XIX of 1926, a Bill further to amend the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act, 1864, have the honour to submit the following report:

2. We have carefully considered the Bill and have made several important changes in it.

3. We have extended the provisions of para. 1 of Section 8 of the Act to appeals.

4. We have after careful consideration and full discussion decided that the provision made in clause 10 of the Bill for the appointment of special Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates should be retained.

5. We have included in a single section all provisions relating to appeals against decisions of Magistrates of all classes. The necessary changes have been made in clause 11.

6. We are of opinion that in criminal matters appeals should be allowed to the High Court against judgments or orders of the Resident or his Judicial Assistant except in cases in which the punishment awarded is imprisonment for less tha six months or fine not exceeding Rs. 500. We have made the necessary provision in clauses 13 and 14 of the Bill.

7. We have added two new sections (32 and 33) to the Act giving the Resident power to frame rules for petition-writers in the Aden Courts and for prescribing and regulating the levy of process fees.

8. We recommend that this report together with the minute of dissent and the Bill as amended be published in English. We do not think it necessary that they should be translated into any of the vernaculars.

(Signed) (1) Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, (2) Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, (3) Mr. R. R. Kale, (4) Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, (5) Mr. J. R. Martin, (6) Mr. Balak Ram, (7) Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth (subject to a minute of dissent), (8) Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, and (9) Mr. D. R. Patil.

MR. SHETH'S DISSENTING MINUTE.

The following is the text of the Minute of Dissent by Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, M.L.C.:—

"While in general agreement with the spirit in which the Bill is handled by the Committee, I cannot, without a cut on my conscience, agree to the creation of the institution of the Honorary Magistracy.

Only arguments advanced in its favour are two in number: (1) It is already in existence in India. (2) It gives occasion to those who have a desire for public service.

The first reason advanced is the one on which I rest my case against the creation. Honorary Magistracy particularly in districts, while it has in very rare cases given any real aid to justice, it has been an influence that has been found to be demoralizing. It has been, and is being used, as a sop and a bait, that has diverted many from paths of duty. Let us have no more repetition of the wrong in Aden.

If it is really the intention to afford opportunities for public service, then, there are a thousand and one ways in which the same can be afforded. This is not one of them.

I believe the institution is sufficiently found out, is vicious in its influence, and as such, should not be countenanced by the House.

I do not as well subscribe to the perpetuation of the execution control over the judicial, particularly, when we can very conveniently and without any additional expenditure, separate the two functions. The only argument of the peculiarity of the position of Aden, I believe, cannot hold good. British Government is sufficiently settled in Aden to dispense with any extra precautionary measures that are admittedly antiquated. I disagree with the designation of the Judicial Assistant, therefore, and would also wish that some provision ought to be made in the Bill, that, the Political Agents from Kathiawar and Gujarat, who are often appointed as Assistant Resident at Aden, and who may be said to be officers with judicial experience in technical sense of the term, though they are, as a matter of fact, generally innocent of the principles of law, cannot be thrust upon Aden as their Chief Judicial Officers."

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

"SAK" TO SUBMIT HIS SCHEME.

The All-India Trade Union Congress as well as other Conferences are to be held in Delhi on the 12th, 13th and 14th inst. for which delegates from all over India have been invited representing different Trade Unions. Bombay Unions will be represented among others by Mr. Jhabvala Gadkari, Marshall Shitut and others representing different Unions in different Industries, who will leave for Delhi on Wednesday.

The Seventh Sessions of the Congress will be held in the Hindu College Hall and is likely to be very enlivening, as Mr. Saklatvala who is also proceeding to Delhi from Bombay is going to be present and will submit to the Congress his scheme for giving a new direction to the activities of the Congress.

LIQUOR SHOPS AT KOLABA

Mr. K. S. Keluskar, Secretary, Maharatta Aikyeechhu Sabha, in a letter addressed to the Collector of Excise requesting him not to foist two more grogshops, on the residents of Lower Kolaba. There are already eight grogshops existing there. In the course of this representation, the Sabha says:

"From the previous history of these two shops it appears that you are any how bent upon helping the owners of them in their struggle for finding suitable places for their shops. The country liquor shop which you wish to force upon the locality of the Lower Colaba was originally located somewhere near the Byculla Railway Station, and as the Improvement Trust authorities have compelled the owner of it to remove it you have allowed him to choose four different places namely one at Delisle Road, Byculla, another at Bhawanishankar Road, Dadar, another at Kumbharwada Lane, Dadar, and the last at Lower Colaba. Now under the rules of the Excise Department this shop cannot be allowed to be located beyond 200 yards from its original site, much less can it be located in a far away locality which has already four country liquor shops for ten thousand inhabitants. Now the history of the refreshment bar is that its original place was apposite to the Tobacco Warehouse in the Fort. As it could not thrive there you helped it in finding a place at Dadar, but the people there did not allow it to be located there. Thereupon you got it a place at Chaupati near Babulnatha, notwithstanding the protests of the residents of that locality. But there too it could not be tolerated; and now you are going to force it upon Lower Colaba and let its owner a plot from your land for erecting a shed notwithstanding the fact that there is already a retail foreign liquor shop on one side of it within 100 yards and there is a refreshment bar on the other side of it about 125 yards away. This history of the new shops to be located at Lower Colaba plainly shows that you are bent upon helping their owners at the cost of the poor residents of Lower Colaba. We are sure you can help them in their struggle without inflicting these two more grogshops upon the limited locality of Lower Colaba, the largest portion of which happens to be poor and ignorant."

REDUCED PRICES

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

Owing to the reduction of the import duty on motor cars, we have pleasure in announcing the revised reduced prices of Dodge Brothers motor cars as under :—

Standard	Touring.	.. Rs.	3,750/-
Special	Touring.	.. ,,	3,950/-
Sport	Touring.	.. ,,	4,100/-
Special	Sedan.	.. ,,	4,700/-
De Luxe	Sedan.	.. ,,	5,000/-

Take immediate advantage of these low prices ever offered.

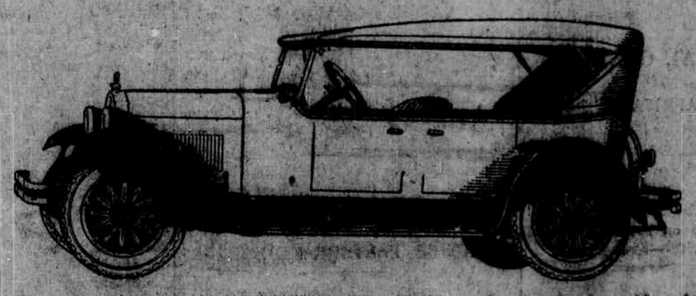
SOLE AGENTS:—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.,

16, New Queen's Road, and Local Branch at Apollo Pier Road, Bombay.

BRANCHES:— Lahore, Karachi and Nagpur.

Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS," Bombay. Telephone No. 20,483.



GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36. Rs. 94/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/9.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938, Rs. 103/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/9.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/2.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8. Rs. 86/8

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112-8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103.

Tone of Market:—Firm. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 78/4, 1945/55; Rs. 107/9.

BULLION

Bombay, March 10.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/6.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/0.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/0.

Sovereign ready Rs. 18/6/9.

Soverign forward Rs. 13/7/3.

Bar silver ready Rs. 58/2/0.

Baar silver 1st settlement Rs. 59/0/0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 57/14/0.

London, March 9.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10 3/4.

Silv eready d. 25-9.

Silver forward d. 25-8.

Tone of silver.—Quiet. China sold heavily. India bought. Market undecided and might easily move either way.

National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

The gold market ruled steady and

Ready Gold	21	6 0
Fgun Delivery	21	6 0
Chaitra Delivery	21	7 6

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

As anticipated in our yesterday's report, London closed 1/2d lower, our market opened quiet but steady on better China reports and short covering. Prices ruled steady for some time but later on weaker advices from China, our market took a declining tendency on renewed selling. The closing prices were as under:—

Silver Ready	58	6 0
Fagun Delivery	58	2 0
Chaitra Delivery	58	1 0
Double Options Premium:—		
Fagun	0	14 0
Chaitra	1	14 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 10.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by recording a drop of about 8 to 5d. per cwt in Java Nearer positions and of about a Pence per cwt in distant positions. B. R. B. Beet Sugar Prices also register a drop of about 4d. per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/15 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 12/ per cewt FBH.

Shipment March sh. 17/9 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. April sh 18/1 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. July-Aug-Sept sh. 17/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Octo-Nov. Dec sh 17/5 per cwt FBH.

Java Jamnagar C. I. F. March sh 18/6 per cwt FBH.

Java Jamnagar C. I. F. Apreli sh 18/3 per cwt FBH.

B. R B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 17/3 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Feb-March sh 18/ per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Weak.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Linseed market ruled steady and prices improved but closed quiet on profit taking. Wheat market also improved on better enquiry.

Linseed May	10	11	9
Wheat May	7	11	9
Wheat Sept	7	15	0

Bombay, March 10.

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10	11	0
Linseed Brown Small	9	13	0
Rapseed Yellow Gujerat	12	8	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11	4	0
Castorseed Bold	10	14	0
Castorseed Small	11	6	0
Groundnutseeds Bold	12	14	0
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh			
Tillseed Bold 85/15	17	8	0
Tillseed Small	17	4	0
Cottonseed	4	7	6
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8	0	0
Wheat Karachi Bunola	8	2	0
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/80	7	3	0

Make yours a real Beauty sleep.

ANY sleep ought to be a beauty sleep. It is the time Nature gives to refresh and renew your vitality, but it is also the time which Nature meant to refresh and renew your complexion. For your complexion does actually need renewing. The outer layer of skin, exposed all day to air and wind and dust, becomes worn-out, dry, and discoloured. As it does, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, young skin underneath. But only too often minute particles of the old skin remain to clog pores and choke up the tender new skin.

This fact explains in a word the scientific secret of Mercolized Wax, for Mercolized Wax aids Nature in giving the young skin a chance. If you gently rub in a little Pure Mercolized Wax before you go to sleep at night, all night long the Mercolized Wax will be slowly, imperceptibly dissolving away the minute particles of worn-out skin, so that you wake in the morning and find you have, as it were, a new complexion. Your sleep has been a real beauty sleep, and you will realise just what a wonderful aid to Nature Mercolized Wax has been. No wonder so many of our famous beauties owe the clearness of their complexions to the fact that they make a point of using Mercolized Wax every night. It is the natural way to natural beauty.

Just try this Mercolized Wax to-night. You will be astounded at the result in the morning. Simply go to any chemist, ask for a little Pure

Mercolized Wax

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Help the kidneys!

What a lot of trouble is caused by disordered kidneys, yet frequently the more easily remedied symptoms are neglected.

This means that poisons are allowed to overrun the system, upsetting the nerves, inflaming the joints and muscles, and starting most serious kidney complications. Be quick to safeguard the kidneys if you experience rheumatic pains, headaches, backache, dizziness and annoying bladder irregularities; or if you feel dispirited, irritable, nervous, and "all worn out."

It is dangerous to continue neglect of such warnings—the one wise course is to strengthen the weakening kidneys without delay. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills can do this; they will make you well and keep you well. Get a bottle, now, and prove this for yourself.

CALM UNTROUBLED SLEEP

can be ensured by taking Phenalgin shortly before going to bed. Instead of restless, sleepless, agelong nights, followed by lassitude and nervous irritability during the day,

PHENALGIN

SOOTHES THE NERVES

tranquilises the brain and nerves, ensures restful, refreshing slumber and the certainty of vigour and energy on waking.

Phenalgin has no depressant action whatever; it is

PROMPT, CERTAIN, SAFE

Supplied in bottles containing 36 & 5 gr. tablets by all chemists and stores, or direct from Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd. P.O. Box 460 Bombay and P.O. Box 219 Calcutta.

R. T. PRARSON & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGL.

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts

Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

POONA LETTER.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VISIT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 6.

During the whole of the last week the atmosphere was thick with the talk of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Poona. From the original programme of tour in Maharashtra, Poona was at first excluded. Nor were the local No-changers much too anxious to invite Mahatmaji here, as there was little chance of enough fund being collected. But it is said that the untouchables under the leadership of Mr. Rajbhoja insisted on presenting an address to him and Mahatmaji's love of the cause could not permit him to refuse the call. He, therefore, consented to pay a flying visit and then the No-changers too could not but stir themselves for fund-collection. Mr. Haribhan Phatuk gave away his insurance policy of two thousand rupees and the collection was announced to have reached five thousand.

All the ceremonies held in Mahatma Gandhi's honour were largely attended, while replying to the address of the untouchables Gandhiji spoke very feelingly about the movement for removal of untouchability. After the presentation of the purse he expressed his dissatisfaction with the small amount given him, in the heart of Maharashtra. He made it clear that he was amassing the money to feed the poor who have to be content with one meal a day. His was the Daridra-Narayan Fund. It was disgraceful for rich men not to have given away their money which they obtained by the exploitation of the poor. A small function was held in the hall of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya for students. It was late at night and yet the concourse of students was large. Gandhiji addressed the students in English and Hindi and advised them to wear Swadeshi goods and observe Bramhacharya. In the students' meeting fund was collected and things given to Gandhiji were put to auction as in other public meetings. On Saturday morning Gandhiji left Poona for Akola to attend the marriage ceremony of his son there.

PROF. KALE'S CHANCES.

With the support of Maharashtra Responsivists promised by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Prof. Kale's chances of success at the University poll have remarkably increased. It is learnt here that, before Prof. Kale had wired to Mr. Jayakar about his candidature, Mr. Jayakar had promised help to Mr. Munshi. But Mr. Jayakar being absent in Delhi, his assistance to Mr. Munshi cannot be more than indirect. In the last week Mr. Munshi was here to see some of his voter-friends. But in Maharashtra, Prof. Kale is sure to carry votes sweepingly. He has gone to Bombay for arrangement of canvassing work there and he now intends to tour Karnatak districts and then to run away to Sind which is a good, though small, hunting-ground for candidates to bring a big bag of game from. Dr. Deshmukh has applied to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee for being adopted as the Congress candidate, but it does not seem likely that it will adopt him once again.

DR. PARANJPE'S DEPARTURE.

Apart from his political views, how popular among the students Dr. Paranjpye is, became manifest from the two ceremonies held by his present and past students to give him a send-off. The function of the present students was held under the presidentship of Principal Kanitkar and second function was presided over by Prof. Rajwade, both being held in the amphitheatre of the Fergusson College. The scenes of the students giving farewell of this beloved professor and principal and of the professor and principal bidding his students the most amiable good-bye were —exceedingly pathetic. Speeches were delivered in praise of Dr. Paranjpye's virtue of sociableness, patience, amiability, kindness, heartiness, tactfulness and many others that he exhibited in his long-standing dealings with the student-population and his behaviour with his colleagues. References were made to his uncommon abilities as a mathematician and his sacrifice and devotion to the cause of the Deccan Education Society. When he rose to reply, his throat became choked with feelings of regret at the prospect of departure from associations of thirty-five years and the students faces also looked suffused with tears. It was a most touching spectacle. In humility would he give credit of his coming to the College to G. K. Gokhale and in gladness would he mention. The names of Prof. Rajwade, the late Prof. H. G. Limaye and many others who had helped him in bearing the responsibility of the principalship of the College and bringing the Society to its present prosperous stage.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Since the Maharashtra Provincial Conference was held at Satara, no session of it has been held. Last year it was to have been held at Nasik but the local people decided not to hold the Conference and the Executive Committee also agreed that there should be no conference. But so far it appears this year also there are no chances of the Conference being held, as no district or taluka Congress Committee has as yet invited it, nor has asked permission from the M. P. C. C. to hold the same. Some persons here, however, have given a push to the proposal of holding the Conference this year and it is being favourably received. The difficulty is that no Congress-organisation has called it, and such provincial conferences have now-a-days no place in the economy of the Congress. If the Conference is held under the auspices of the Cogress, struggles to make up a majority in the meeting will blaze up in Maharashtra and the sleeping hostilities in the wings of the Congress will be roused. A special Conference attended by all those too who are not members of the Congress may perhaps assist co-ordination of public opinion in Maharashtra and end in chalking out a common programme of work for all to follow.

CLIMBING RACE.

On Saturday the 26th February the anniversary day of the great hero Tanaji Malusare was celebrated on the Sinhagad Fort under the presidentship of Mr. B. B. Phule. One peculiarity of this year was that a race to climb up the fort was held under the auspices of the Maharashtra Kreeda Mandal. Mr. Y. N. Godhole from Maharashtra Vyayamshala covered the distance within 30 minutes and won the Vishwanath Chakra, the first prize. Mr. R. B Shukre from Samartha Vyayam Mandir covered it within 30 minutes and 40 seconds and won the 2nd prize gold medal.

A message from Delhi says:—Pandit Indra has received Rs. 150 from the Satyagrahashrama, Ahmedabad for the All-India Memorial of Swami Shradhanand.—Free Press.

On Shivratri Day the national fair founded by the Kisan Panchayet of Bijolia (Mewar) was held as usual at Ajmer. Mr. Manilal advised the Kisns "to lose neither heart, nor temper at the wrongs inflicted by the settlement officer and to test the sincerity of God's promise to redress their grievances, before expressing protest practically.

CASSELL'S CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY
MADELINE THE DESERT
DAUGHTERS OF SEVEN
HAMMER M
GILBERT FRANK
THE COAST OF FOLLY
Visible and Invisible
The Lamp in the Desert
ETHEL M. DELL
ANY ONE OF THESE BOOKS FOR 40 COUPONS FROM 5O'S TINS, OR 200 COUPONS FROM 10'S PACKETS OF PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

Another offer to **PASSING SHOW** *Smokers!*

CASSELL'S CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Containing 512 pages, Cloth Bound. Always useful in any home. Unique for Cross Word Puzzles. Yours for 25 coupons from 50's tins or 120 coupons from 10's packets of PASSING SHOW Cigarettes.

BOOKS by such famous authors as:—Gilbert Frankau—Ethel M. Dell—H. G. Wells—Cosmo Hamilton—E. F. Benson—Elizabeth Bibesco.

Post Free. Duty Free. Direct from London.

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

GOLDEN IN COLOUR—GOLDEN IN QUALITY

The more you try other cigarettes, the greater your experience, the more surely will you appreciate the quality of PASSING SHOW Cigarettes. Every day hundreds of men are trying PASSING SHOW, for the first time, and joining the thousands who prefer PASSING SHOW Cigarettes. They find in this cigarette qualities which are absent in others—for one thing they are

"Good Yesterday, Good To-day, Good To-morrow."

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD.

List of books to choose from will be found enclosed in every packet or tin.

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery. Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 5 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

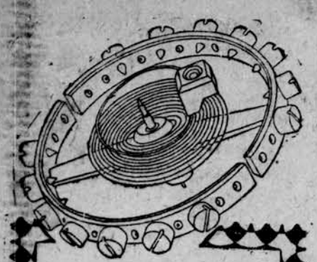
Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATTERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017



The "Balance" regulates the time

In the making of the balance-wheel there are thirteen master stages and some six hundred detail operations all of which must be carried out with meticulous exactitude to ensure correct time-keeping despite sudden changes of position and temperature
The uniform reliability of 'West End' watches under all conditions proves that the 'balance' we fit is scientifically accurate & correctly adjusted.

Catalogue FREE

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

The "PHILOS"
Keyless Lever Watch
ROLLED GOLD Rs 34
GUARANTEED TIME-KEEPER

FREE ! FREE ! !
For Our New-Model Wristlet-

Guaranteed 5 Years.

* We request the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" not to miss this chance of our genuinine Sale wherein we are giving a rolled gold expanding bracelet absolutely free to purchasers of our 22 ct. rolled gold new model wrist watch of the latest fashion. This model you cannot find elsewhere.

Sale Price of wristlet, Rs. 7 only.

Fancy Watch House,
B. S. Buildings, G. T. Madras.

ZANGI LATEST IMPROVED FOUNTAIN PEN— SAFETY, SCREW CAP, OR SELF-FILLING.—Rs. 6 4 0

1 Gross Dry Compressed ZANGI INKLETS, any Colour	1	0	0
Everlasting Gold plated Lever Spring Clip	1	8	0
Packing, Postage and Insurance	0	8	0
TOTAL	9	4	0

SPECIAL OFFER Above Outfit *POST FREE* **for Rs. 7 only.**

CONDITION You send us names of ten of your immediate local friends to whom you can easily show your ZANGI outfit and also recommend it to them if you are perfectly pleased and satisfied with yours.

ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. CO., 41, Nai Sarak, DELHI.
(Mention "Bombay Chronicle" with date.)

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes :—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

THE
ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY CHRONICLE

The Most Readable Sunday Paper in India

SPECIAL FEATURES :—

A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and INDIAN TELEGRAMS
and
NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

LOCAL 3/8/-
MOFFUSIL 4/0/-

SINGLE COPY—ONE ANNA.

A physician writes in the "Medical Echo":
"After taking Sanatogen for a few weeks I can do my work without any feeling of fatigue ensuing at any time."

Hullo! how are *you*?

Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, the well-known novelist and dramatist, writes:
"Sanatogen gives me the energy to do twice as much work, twice as well. It is to the brains and nerves what petrol is to the engine."

"Great, feeling fine! Things really might be better—but life is not so bad after all."

"You have changed! The other day you told me a different story."

"Oh that! Yes! I didn't feel so well a few weeks ago. I felt pretty bad—nervous, no appetite and so on. But Sanatogen made a wonderful difference. In a few weeks' time all the old energy came back. It's a glorious thing to be thoroughly healthy, in fact, it makes you feel young again."

Sanatogen infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve-strength are derived

In the *Medical Echo* of Jan. 1926, a physician describes how he tested Sanatogen on 5 medical students:
"In a fortnight their physical and mental energy increased by an average of 23%. Some of their comments on Sanatogen were amusing, such as: A real fag-killer—a brain-jogger—and—a real grey-matter tonic."

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.
Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

Free ! Absolutely Free ! !

To purchasers of our Tara lever 18ct. Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch with stamped Guarantee of five years on the dial we give our "o" Regd. Timepiece free. Price of Pocket Watch Rs. 5 only.
WRITE Now :
THE ENGLISH EMPORIUM,
P. B. 105, MADRAS.

Heritage of India Series

(Paper Cover: Re. 1-4 0 each.)

The Heart of Buddhism. By K. J. Saunders, M.A.
Psalms of Maratha Saints. By N. Macnicol, M.A.
The Coins of India. By C. J. Brown, (12 plates.)
Rabindranath Tagore. By E. J. Thompson, B.A., M.C.
Hindi Literature. By F. E. Keay.
Hymns of the Tamil Saivite Saints. By F. Kingsbury.
Goutama Buddha. By K. J. Saundess, M.A.
Samkhya System. By Dr. A. B. Keith.
Hymns from Rigveda. By Prof. A. A. Macdonell.
The Karma-Mimamsa. By A. Barriedale Keith.
Classical Sanskrit Literature. By A. B. Keith.
A History of Tamil Literature. In Tamil),
A History of Kanarese Literature. By E. P. Rice.
Poems by Indian Women. By Dr. Macnicol.
Bengali Religious Lyrics. By E. J. Thompson and A. M. Spencer.
The Music of India. By H. A. Popley. Re. 1-8.
Village Schools in India... By Mason Olcott. Re. 1-8.
The Chamars. By Geo. W. Briggs. Rs. 2.
The Hindu Religious Year. By Dr. M. M. Underhill. Price Rs. 2.
The Chaitanya Movement. By Dr. M. T. Kennedy. Price Rs. 2.
Women of Bengal. By Margaret M. Urquhart. Price Rs. 2-8.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas Four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Making Good Blood

If your child is "looking pale," take it as a danger sign. The child may degenerate into a permanent state of ill-health.

But Virol is rich in vitamins and precious food substances that promote growth and development. Given regularly *now*, it will save the cost and anxiety of "patching up her health" in future years.

School Children need Virol

Virol actually increases the red cells of the blood, it builds bone, nerve and muscle tissues, bringing roses to the cheeks and a splendid glow of health to the whole body.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"
for your wares and manufactures in
"SOUTH INDIA"
including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madra

INCREASE YOUR SALES
by advertising
in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India

The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription : Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.
Advertisement Rates on application to—
THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

for your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.* For a Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

Mother: Quaker Oats *is* Good for all *your* Children—*and for* You too/

EVERY mother is interested in giving her children food that will develop their little bodies, build brawn and muscle and insure a strong, healthy growth.

Quaker Oats is just such a food. Rich in vitamins and proteins, it furnishes nutriment in abundance.

Equally as beneficial for grown people, and delicious too, Quaker Oats should be a part of the daily diet of the entire family.

Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes.

Address
Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited
Calcutta Bombay Madras Delhi Lahore Karachi Rangoon

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

664 Q

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Mirzas Street, Fort, Bombay.